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Afghanistan	6,000	Denmark	1,700	Norway	7,200
Algeria	2,500	Iceland	1,200	Portugal	10,000
Bahrain	1,000	Italy	1,500	Russia	1,200
Belgium	450	Finland	400	Singapore	6,000
Canada	45	France	500	Spain	1,000
Cyprus	1,200	Greece	500	Turkey	1,000
Danmark	1,000	Iceland	1,000	U.S.	1,000
Denmark	1,000	Ireland	1,000	U.S. (incl. Fla.)	50,000
Egypt	100	Japan	1,000	U.S. (incl. Calif.)	50,000
Finland	7,000	Liberia	1,000	U.S. (incl. N.Y.)	50,000
Germany	2,500	Lithuania	1,000	U.S. (incl. Wash.)	50,000
Greece	100	Malta	100	U.S. (incl. Tex.)	50,000
Iraq	115	Morocco	25	Turkey	1,000
Iran	115	Netherlands	1,275	U.S. (incl. Fla.)	50,000
Iraq	115	Nigeria	170	U.S. (incl. Calif.)	50,000
Iraq	115	Yugoslavia	170	U.S. (incl. Wash.)	50,000

ESTABLISHED 1887

Evans III;  
Replaced  
Aide

Brazil Installs  
ce President  
Interim Move

By Jackson Diehl  
*Washington Post Service*  
SILVA — Vice President Sarney inaugurated Brazil's civilian government here Friday, recuperated from an emergency operation.

Sarney, elected with Mr. Neves, took the oath of office as president in a simple ceremony at the nation's Congress. Under the Constitution, he assumed the powers of the presidency was vacated Friday when an Joao Baptista Figueiredo, his vice president, died.

Neves, 73, was prevented taking office by a constitutional requirement that he be in before the Congress. He reported to be recovering satisfactorily Friday at a Brazilian hospital following an emergency operation Friday.

Government officials said that Neves would be inaugurated as he was able to leave the hospital. His doctors estimated he would be able to return to work in 15 days.

The president-elect was rushed to hospital at 10 P.M. Thursday suffering from severe abdominal pain, according to official accounts. His condition, originally listed as appendicitis, was determined to be Meckel's diverticulum, a disorder of the intestine.

Sarney presided over the swearing-in of the new cabinet as a reception for foreign dignitaries at the Foreign Ministry. Speeches planned for him by Mr. Neves were canceled, with other events including a ceremony in which General Figueiredo was to have transferred residential cash.

Thousands of people poured the streets to cheer the return of the civilian government after 21 years of military rule.

Sarney, 54, a lawyer and writer, served as a senatorate under military and was president of the militarily-backed Social Democratic from 1960 until last July. He came as Mr. Neves' running after joining a group of party leaders who formed an alliance with Mr. Neves' opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement Party.

conomy Is First Challenge  
to Alan Riding of The New  
Times reported from Brasilia.  
Brazil's new government faces  
unenviable task of imposing  
popular austerity measures to  
end acute economic crisis.

The incoming government's  
biggest challenge lies in the  
concerning threat to Brazil's  
stability. Mr. Neves defined his  
challenge as "the very difficult  
of simultaneously fighting inflation  
and recovering traditional  
economics."

Mr. Neves' senior aides to Mr. Neves  
conceded that prolongation of  
year recession is the price to  
pay for preventing inflation  
from reaching the rate of 250  
percent that it reached last year.

He new president's own popularity  
paradoxically, also is a problem.

He has the backing of widely  
respected political forces. Opinion  
polls indicated that 80 percent of  
public supported his election.  
He has struggled to form a cabinet.

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6



José Sarney raises his hand on Friday as he takes the oath of office in Brasilia, becoming Brazil's new vice president.

## Donovan Quits as Court Refuses to Drop Charges

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan refused Friday after a New York judge refused to dismiss charges of fraud and larceny against him.

President Ronald Reagan accepted the resignation "with deep regret," saying that Mr. Donovan was "entitled to the benefit of a presumption of innocence," a White House announcement said.

Mr. Donovan, the first sitting U.S. cabinet member to be indicted, continued to insist on his innocence on Friday. In a statement issued by his lawyers, he said, "I have not violated any law and I am confident that a jury will find me not guilty after hearing all the evidence."

On Oct. 1, Mr. Donovan was named in a 137-count indictment issued by a grand jury in New York City charging him and nine other defendants with larceny and fraud. He has been on unpaid leave since then.

The indictment, which includes one count of second-degree larceny and 136 counts of producing and filing false documents, was the latest in a series of legal battles that have dogged Mr. Donovan.

At his Senate confirmation hearing in January 1981, Mr. Donovan was questioned intensively about allegations that Schiavone paid people for no-show jobs. He was the last of Mr. Reagan's choices to be confirmed, winning approval on an 80-17 vote.

A month later, in February 1981, five Democratic senators asked for a new probe of his activities, saying they had found two serious inaccuracies in an Federal Bureau of Investigation investigation. Later that year, Mr. Donovan asked that a special prosecutor be named.

Including Mr. Donovan, six members of the Reagan cabinet have left this year.

has been run by Undersecretary Ford B. Ford.

Mr. Donovan has denied any knowledge of a subcontract that is at the heart of the charges against him. The subcontract was entered into while Mr. Donovan was executive vice president of Schiavone Construction Co. of Secaucus, New Jersey.

The indictment accused Mr. Donovan and nine other defendants of using a phony equipment leasing arrangement to circumvent rules requiring contractors receiving federal funds to give some of their work to minority-owned companies. Prosecutors say the plan defrauded New York City's Transit Authority of \$7.4 million.

In urging Judge Collins to dismiss the indictment, defense lawyers accused prosecutors of misleading the grand jury with incomplete or tainted evidence.

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## Blast Kills 6 At Prayers In Tehran

Reuters

TEHRAN — A bomb went off Friday among thousands of worshippers at a Tehran University prayer meeting, killing six persons, including the bomber, the official Iranian news agency IRNA reported.

President Ali Khamenei, who was addressing the gathering, escaped injury.

The agency said a man carrying a homemade bomb around his waist was blown up shortly after noon local time, killing himself and five others. Two more persons were injured in the blast.

As is usual in Iran, Mr. Khamenei's sermon was being broadcast live on Tehran radio and listeners clearly heard the blast, followed by chants of "God is great" from the worshippers.

Shortly after the explosion, Mr. Khamenei calmly resumed his sermon. He blamed the Paris-based opposition group known as the Mujahidin for the bomb.

Separately, Iraq said its warplanes raided Tehran and the provincial capital of Qazvin on Friday night after a day of its most concentrated air strikes of the Gulf war, Reuters reported from Bagdad.

What else it might mean, a renewal of party ties would be of great symbolic importance for the two nations, experts say. It would hold the potential of moving them beyond the re-emergence of trade,

which apparently perceives less of a direct Soviet threat than they once did. Improved relations

are still doubt that the improved atmosphere will lead to a renewal of party-to-party ties. But the obstacles to establishing ties no longer seem as formidable as they once did.

■ Shake-Up at Bank of China

Jim Zeng, president of the Bank of China, has been relieved of his position, it was reported Friday in Beijing. First Vice President Zhao Binshe took over Mr. Jin's responsibilities at the end of last month, a bank spokesman told Agence France-Presse. He declined to give a reason.

The Bank of China is the country's leading financial institution

and is responsible for virtually all

100 times more memory capacity than an ordinary magnetic bank card. Some countries may issue the card as early as next year, he said.

## China and Soviet Exchange Greetings

By Daniel Southerland  
*Washington Post Service*

BEIJING — The Communist parties of China and the Soviet Union have exchanged greetings for the first time in more than two decades, it was disclosed here.

With the simple exchange, and other gestures by the Chinese, China has moved to lower a barrier that has divided the two countries since a bitter ideological dispute in the late 1950s, diplomats here said.

First, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, congratulated the new general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, for his 10th anniversary.

He reportedly told the Chinese

ambassador that the Soviet Union and China should continue their dialogue and make progress in a wider range of areas.

None of this means a return to the old alliance between the two Communist giants, diplomats say.

Nor does it seem to mean elimination of three obstacles that the Chinese have said hindered the normalization of relations. They include the stationing of Soviet troops along the Chinese border and in Mongolia, the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan and other related events that it did to the Andropov funeral.

The Chinese press has given much more extensive and factual coverage to the Chernenko funeral and other related events than it did to the Andropov funeral.

■ The Chinese press has given

more attention to the Chernenko funeral and other related events than it did to the Andropov funeral.

■ On at least four occasions in recent days, the Chinese have congratulated Mr. Gorbachev on his rise to the post of general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

Despite all this, some diplomats

still doubt that the improved atmosphere will lead to a renewal of party-to-party ties. But the obstacles to establishing ties no longer seem as formidable as they once did.

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■ Japan and 6 European Nations Agree On Card for Postal Cash Withdrawals

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The postal authorities from Japan and six European countries have reached basic agreement on a card that will enable its holder to withdraw local currency from postal cash dispensers in any of the seven nations, a Post and Telecommunications Ministry spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman, Yoshimori Ueda, said the agreement came during a three-day meeting in Tokyo attended by postal officials from nine Western countries and Japan.

Details on use of the new card system are to be coordinated among

the postal authorities of Japan, Britain, France, the Netherlands,

Switzerland, Norway and Spain, Mr. Ueda said. The idea also will be conveyed to the Universal Postal Union, a UN agency based in Bern.

Mr. Ueda said the card would have a built-in integrated circuit and

100 times more memory capacity than an ordinary magnetic bank card. Some countries may issue the card as early as next year, he said.

## Belgium to Deploy Cruise Missiles; U.K. Publicly Questions Space Arms

### Howe Calls Reagan Plan 'Complex and Difficult'

By R. W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

LONDON — The British government raised serious questions Friday about the technical practicability and the strategic desirability of President Ronald Reagan's proposed system of missile defense in space.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary, said in a speech at the Royal United Services Institute, a military study group, whether the system envisioned in the president's Strategic Defense Initiative could be put in operation "without generating dangerous uncertainty."

He described as but one of the "complex and difficult" raised by the project.

While paying tribute to what he called "the enormous technological expertise and potential of the United States," Sir Geoffrey asserted that "there would be no advantage in creating a new Maginot Line of the 21st century, liable to be outflanked by relatively simpler and demonstrably cheaper countermeasures." The Maginot Line of fortifications was built before World War II by the French but proved almost useless when the Germans invaded.

Doubts have been expressed about the project in most West European countries since Mr. Reagan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

around its northern end into the heart of France.

"We must make sure we are not developing what might prove to be only a limited defense against weapons of devastating destructive force," the foreign secretary said in a speech described by his office as a major statement and viewed by diplomats here as a complicating factor in the strategic relationship between Washington and London.

"We must be especially on our guard against raising hopes that it may be impossible to fulfill," he told his London audience.

Sir Geoffrey reiterated the main points agreed to by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Mr. Reagan at their meeting before Christmas — that research should proceed but that deployment would be subject to East-West negotiation. But his tone was more dubious than that of Mrs. Thatcher's speech in Washington earlier this month, which was widely interpreted in the United States as offering almost unqualified backing to Mr. Reagan's initiative.

Doubts have been expressed about the project in most West European countries since Mr. Reagan

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Sir Geoffrey Howe after the

## Gromyko: No. 2 in Moscow?

**Western Analysts Differ on His Role in Soviet Hierarchy**

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. specialists are struck by the unusually prominent role of Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko in the shift of the Soviet Communist Party leadership, and some say they now regard him as the second most powerful figure in the Soviet hierarchy.

The 75-year-old Soviet diplomat was given the politically significant and prestigious assignment of nominating Mikhail S. Gorbachev as the new Soviet leader on Monday. Normally that task goes to a defeated rival for the party leadership or to the second-ranking figure in the Soviet hierarchy. In other ways, too, Mr. Gromyko has ranked high in Kremlin protocol.

Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov ranks second in Soviet protocol and a year ago nominated Konstantin U. Chernenko for the top party position. The fact that Mr. Tikhonov was passed over this time for the nominating role is seen by some U.S. officials as evidence that he may be moved out in the coming months as Mr. Gorbachev seeks to rejuvenate the leadership.

But some analysts offer another interpretation. They contend that there is circumstantial evidence that Mr. Gromyko, emerging as the point man for the old guard of leaders in their 70s, had opposed passing the top job to a younger man like Mr. Gorbachev at this stage. By this logic, he was tapped to give the nominating speech to make it clear that the old guard endorsed the new leader.

There are recent precedents for using the nominating process to demonstrate that the leadership has closed ranks after internal differences. For example, in November 1982, Yuri V. Andropov was nominated by Mr. Chernenko, who had been his chief rival for the top party post and who subsequently ranked second in the party hierarchy.

Until it becomes clear how many of the top state and party posts Mr.



Andrei A. Gromyko

relations, détente and arms negotiations, reflects the Chernenko-Gromyko line since late summer.

"Gorbachev is linking himself to the foreign policy of Gromyko," Mr. Hough said. He suggested that the new leader, who is relatively inexperienced in foreign policy, was leaving that sphere of policy primarily under Mr. Gromyko's direction for now while he turned to internal affairs and the economy.

U.S. specialists disagree over whether Mr. Gorbachev would be content to let the foreign minister become president, a largely ceremonial role but one that recent party leaders have wanted for themselves to bolster their political authority and their prestige at home and abroad.

U.S. government analysts assert that in the past Mr. Gorbachev defended Mr. Chernenko's right to serve as both party leader and president, presumably laying claim to such a combination of posts for himself.

But other government and academic specialists, like Vernon V. Aspaturov, professor of political science at Pennsylvania State University, question whether Mr. Gorbachev will be allowed by older leaders to accumulate that much power.

When the collective Soviet leadership made a formal group appearance Monday at Mr. Chernenko's funeral bier and paid respects to his widow, Mr. Gromyko ranked directly behind Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Tikhonov.

Mr. Gromyko, who has never had an important role in the party apparatus, although he has been foreign minister for 28 years and in the Politburo since 1973, ranked ahead of party leaders like Viktor P. Grishin, the Moscow party leader, and Grigory V. Romanov, a member of the party secretariat.

Many specialists read this as an indication of his increasing power and of the decline of Mr. Romanov, who had been regarded by some as Mr. Gorbachev's most powerful rival for the leadership.

Such academic specialists as Jerry F. Hough, professor of political science at Duke University, contend that Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance speech placing strong emphasis on Soviet-American



A bodyguard accompanied Samir Geagea, leader of a revolt against Lebanon's alliance with Syria, as he arrived Friday for a meeting of Christian military and political leaders.

## Mubarak Adds Talks With Kohl to His Tour

United Press International

LONDON — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, politely rebuffed in attempts to draw Washington and London into new Middle East peace moves on Friday added West Germany to his tour of Western nations.

An Egyptian spokesman said that Mr. Mubarak would stop off in Frankfurt on Saturday to confer with Chancellor Helmut Kohl in a general review of the Middle East situation.

Originally, Mr. Mubarak, who met with President Ronald Reagan in Washington and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London, had planned to fly directly from London to Venice for a meeting with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi of Italy, the spokesman said.

He said that Mr. Mubarak would also discuss bilateral West German-Egyptian relations with Mr. Kohl.

After 80 minutes of talks with Mr. Mubarak on Thursday, Mrs. Thatcher said she supported efforts by Egypt and Jordan to promote dialogue with Israel but made no offer to join Mr. Mubarak's Middle East peace search.

She pointedly omitted mentioning the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization in last month's agreement between Jordan and the PLO intended to defuse conflict in the region. Mr. Mubarak has proposed an initial round of talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation before a large round of peace talks on the Middle East.

The United States has refused to take Mr. Mubarak up on his proposal.

Egypt had no comment on the

## U.K. Voices Questions on Space Arms

(Continued from Page 1)

first began talking about it, but most of those have been made privately. Sir Geoffrey's public discussion of problems, which came just as the Geneva disarmament talks were getting under way, was one of the first by a ranking politician.

British officials said that the speech did not represent a major shift in attitude but rather a decision that the time had come to set out Britain's views in detail.

Sir Geoffrey said that it was important that the allies ask themselves "how best to enhance deterrence, how best to curb rather than stimulate a new arms race."

He argued that such strategic considerations had to be considered during the research work on the proposed system.

He declared that in the first stages of the deployment of a system of active rather than passive defense, that is, a system that could destroy enemy missiles rather than one whose effectiveness rested upon the threat of a retaliatory attack, "these would be bound to be more vulnerable than comprehensive systems to countermeasures."

"Would these holes in the dyke," he asked, "produce and even encourage a nuclear flood?"

The foreign secretary, whose speech would require the clearance of the prime minister and the cabinet, also expressed anxiety about the ability of politicians to retain control over any new system, rather than relying "upon computers and automatic decision-making."

On another question, he quoted Paul H. Nitze, the American dis-

armament specialist, to the effect that any space defense would have to be not only workable but also cost-effective and survivable.

With a cost running "into many hundreds of billions of dollars," he said, the allies must ask "whether the enormous funds to be devoted to such systems might be better employed on other forms of deterrence."

In what appeared a concession to the anti-deployment forces here, Mr. Martens said the government would review the situation every six months to see whether a deployment of the additional 32 cruise missiles destined for Belgium in the NATO plan would proceed.

■ **Tass Sees New Obstacles**

The Belgian decision raises additional obstacles to reaching an agreement at the Geneva talks, Tass news agency said Friday in Moscow.

"It demonstrates the resolve of

central bureaucracy and the Communist Party of their control over all aspects of Soviet life and raises the threat of the restoration of capitalism.

The question among Western diplomats is how far Mr. Gorbachev can go with his plans for change. He is seen as likely to limit his campaign to attacking the entrenched and corrupt bureaucracy, reviving the campaign for discipline among workers.

Although Mr. Gorbachev may not share the vivid memories of World War II and Stalinism with his predecessors, he will may well share their fears of setting loose the sort of reaction that economic change spawned in Hungary, Czechoslovakia or Poland. The sort of economic revival sweeping China, most diplomats believe, is not in the cards for the Soviet Union anytime soon.

■ **U.S. Lends Decision**

The White House welcomed the Belgian decision, saying that it would have a considerable effect on the arms control talks, Reuters reported from Washington.

"We applaud the steadfastness of the Belgian government in moving ahead with the decision to deploy," said the chief White House spokesman, Larry Speakes.

"In his statement to Congress last month, President Reagan spoke of the need to reverse the

cession of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty," the secretary said. "But we go beyond research into defensive systems would be inconsistent with the ABM treaty as it stands. I attach importance to convincing the Soviet leadership that we in the West are indeed serious in our aim of maintaining strategic stability at significantly lower levels of nuclear weapons."

"We do not want to give them the impression that we have something else in mind. We are serious about arms control. And we must be seen and heard to be so."

"Finally, as members of the Atlantic alliance, we must consider the potential consequences for this unique relationship. We must be sure that the United States' nuclear guarantee to Europe will indeed be enhanced not at the end of the process, but from its very inception."

Officials said that Sir Geoffrey's comments reflected a number of worries. Britain is not sure that it will ever be able to afford a space defense system; indeed, it is already having difficulty finding the money to pay simultaneously for its naval and military commitments to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, its defense of the Falkland Islands and its purchase of U.S. Trident missiles.

In addition, Britain, along with others in Europe, fears that for the first several years of any deployment, all the new weapons would stay in the United States, leaving the European continent vulnerable.

However difficult the questions, the foreign secretary added, they must be asked now, because they are "so vital to our future that we cannot afford to shrug them off."

## Militias Clash In East Beirut In Major Split Of Christians

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Clashes erupted Friday in Christian East Beirut as rival militias fought for control of strategic locations in the worst split in Lebanese Christian ranks in a decade.

Policemen said combat with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades broke out in the Beirut port and Karantina port area, but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

The port is an important link between the Christian and Moslem parts of the capital. The crossing point between the two parts of the city were closed as the sound of bullets and explosions were heard on the Moslem side of the line.

Lebanese private radio stations said that Christian militia rebels under the command of Samir Geagea have gained the upper hand against their rivals in the Phalange Party. The rebels are protesting Lebanon's yearlong rapprochement with Syria.

[Late Friday, the rebel militiamen seized the last position in East Beirut loyal to President Amin Gemayel. — The Associated Press reported from Beirut.]

The fighting erupted hours after at least 18 U.S. Embassy officials were evacuated from Lebanon and flown to Cyprus in reaction to what a White House spokesman called an "unsettled" situation in East Beirut.

Christian leaders held emergency talks with Mr. Gemayel at the presidential palace in Baabda in the hills east of the city.

The Moslem prime minister, Rashid Karami, took part in the talks. He had just returned from Damascus where he had met with Syria's vice president, Abd al-Hamid Khaddam.

Mr. Khaddam issued a stern warning Thursday night that his country would not remain indifferent in the face of what he called "Israeli-inspired movements seeking to undermine Lebanese and Arab interests."

The leadership of Christian rebels issued a statement Friday denying allegations that Israel was behind the revolt. "We only want them to listen, to make sure for themselves that the delegation is keen to achieve peace," the Egyptian chargé d'affaires in Israel, Mohammed Abdel Aziz Bassioni, said.

"Then negotiations can start directly with Israel."

■ **Egyptian Group in Israel**

A 10-member Egyptian delegation has arrived in Israel for four days of talks on the development of and land in the latest of Egyptian-Israeli contacts, United Press International reported Friday from Jerusalem.

The is a meeting of eight personnel and two assistant directors from the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture. They are here in the framework of a steering committee for arid zones," a spokesman for Israel's Foreign Ministry said.

The spokesman said this is the third of three meetings about land among U.S., Israeli and Egyptian delegations.

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## Divided Senate Panel Approves \$966-Billion U.S. Budget for 1986

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A sharply divided Senate Budget Committee approved a \$966.1-billion federal budget for next year that includes a one-year freeze on Social Security retirement benefits and disability payments, but no provision for new taxes.

The package incorporates a range of deficit-cutting proposals, including a provision opposed by President Ronald Reagan to hold military spending increase to the inflation rate.

The proposed budget was approved Thursday in an 11-10 party-line vote after a debate in which Democrats accused the Republican majority of manipulating figures to exaggerate the degree to which deficits would be reduced.

The budget resolution incorporates some but not all of the program cuts and eliminations that Mr. Reagan recommended in his budget request.

Programs such as the Economic Development Administration could be killed; revenue sharing with local governments would be based out; programs providing subsidies for Amtrak, the nationwide passenger rail system, and for the Medicare system of health insurance for the elderly could be cut sharply.

Committee Republicans calculate that their budget would produce a deficit of \$17.2 billion in the next fiscal year, which begins Oct. 1, declining to \$10.8 billion after three years.

Using different economic assumptions than the Republicans, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office said next year's deficit reductions amounted to a total of \$39.3 billion, compared with the Republican claim of \$55 billion.

**Budget Faces Many Hurdles**

Karen Tumulty of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The Senate Budget Committee's package faces an uphill climb because any of its provisions become law.

The package and other deficit-reduction alternatives will be haggled over by the Reagan administration, the full Senate and House of Representatives and almost every committee and subcommittee on both sides of the Capitol.

Only hours after the Senate com-

mittee tentatively approved its broad spending outline, both liberals and conservatives were expressing reservations about it.

At the White House, Larry Speakes, the deputy press secretary, said the Mr. Reagan was "disappointed in some elements of the package," particularly the committee's refusal to go along with the administration's request for an increase in Pentagon spending of 6 percent after inflation.

However, Mr. Speakes said that completion of the Senate committee's plan "gives us an opportunity to begin working closely with the Senate in order to develop a package more to our liking."

The House Budget Committee chairman, William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, dismissed the senators' plan as merely an effort to "get the monkey off their backs" after the committee's Republicans and Democrats were unable to agree on an overall deficit-reduction strategy.

Democrats on the committee, with some Republican support, had argued that the panel should increase taxes on corporations rather than force domestic programs to carry such a large share of the deficit-reduction burden. However, any tax increase would have put the committee at odds with the president.

The first major test of the plan will likely come within two weeks on the floor of the Senate.

The committee's proposal to deny Social Security cost-of-living increases next year is certain to provoke strong opposition in the Senate. And even if it passes, it will face a new challenge in the House, where even the Republican minority is on record as being against any cut in the program.

A top aide to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, said it was "unlikely, but not absolutely out of the question" that the House would go along with the Social Security freeze.

Now that the Senate committee has produced a package, the side added, it puts pressure on the House Budget Committee to come up with its own spending alternative that would slice the deficit.

"At a minimum, what we have to do is match their number" for overall deficit reduction, he said.

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S.

Navy, in a major policy shift that reflects its difficulties with defense contractors, will ensure that 40 percent of officers promoted to admiral will have specialized in weapons procurement or management rather than command at sea, according to Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr.

Mr. Lehman said Thursday that the move is aimed at attracting top-flight officers to the arcane and unglamorous world of weapons acquisition, offering them a clear path to a rank previously filled mainly by those who had proved themselves at sea.

Calling his decision the most far-reaching personnel reform in 100 years, Mr. Lehman said the navy would send officers to such institutions as Harvard Business School to develop business management skills to match those of defense contractors.

It serves notice that the contractors "are going to see across the table from them a steadily increasing level of experience and expertise that will make the process a lot more effective," Mr. Lehman said.

The shift comes as Congress is challenging the Reagan administration's \$313-billion defense budget and focusing on the billing practices of the top U.S. weapons makers as evidence of runaway costs allowed by the Pentagon.

Contractor charges to the navy of \$600 for a toilet seat and \$16,571 for a refrigerator have heightened budget-cutting sentiment on Capitol Hill.

Navy officials say that two-thirds of the 100 admirals in top procurement jobs and most of their subordinates have little expertise. Since those posts have been seen as dead ends in a service that rewards sea duty, they return to the fleet as soon as possible.

As a remedy, Mr. Lehman said, the navy will reserve 100 of its 253 admiral slots — 100 posts that already involve weapons procurement and maintenance — for officers who have "solid credentials as experts" in managing and acquiring weapons systems.

A new officer program for "material professionals" will be established for those of the rank of commander or higher who will devote the rest of their careers to procurement, maintenance, technology and logistics of weapons. They are to be screened by a board of top navy officials who will select the first class in July.

Those qualifying for the program will be offered a 15-month business management course at the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, or at such places as Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School.

As Mr. Lehman was moving to improve the navy's ability to deal with contractors, Representative Bill Nichols, Democrat of Alabama, announced that F. Takis Veliotis, a former General Dynamics Corp. executive who lives in Greece as a fugitive, has agreed to testify as a witness.

At a recent Pentagon meeting on the proper drinking age at military clubs and the propriety of cut-rate drinks during "happy hours," General Wickham said the army had banned discount drinks. Mr. Lehman, according to a senior officer who attended, "said that happy hours contributed to espionage de corps and shouldn't be compromised." Wickham then gave his speech about drunk driving and alcoholism and how it doesn't make sense for the military to subsidize it."

The case that prompted the New Jersey Supreme Court's decision last June that a host is liable for his drunken guests' car accidents has been settled out of court. The automobile insurance company of Donald C. Gwinnett, who had pleaded guilty to drunken driving, will pay \$100,000 to Marie E. Kelly, 11, who suffered a broken jaw and ankle in a head-on crash with Mr. Gwinnett's car. The home-owners' insurance company used by Joseph and Catherine Zak, who had served Mr. Gwinnett several Scotchies before the accident, will pay her \$72,500.

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Of people who rent, 55 percent intend to buy.



John F. Lehman Jr.

### Army and Navy At Lager-Heads

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. is said to agree with General George S. Patton that "if you don't drink well, you don't fight well." The Washington Post reports. General John A. Wickham Jr., the army chief of staff, says that alcohol erodes fighting spirit.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Cognoscenti Can Still Find Bargains in Old Master Drawings**

*International Herald Tribune*  
Paris — Old Master drawings have become the object of intense speculative buying in the past few months, triggering an unprecedented inflation in this category. Even so, this area remains one of

**SOUREN MELIKIAN**

the few where those with flair and knowledge can make super acquisitions at a comparatively low cost.

The reasons were instantly apparent to anyone attending the sale conducted Monday at Drout by Paul Renaud. The auction included 210 lots, spanning four centuries and covered Britain, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland. No one could possibly be at home with all the schools of these countries at all times. Yet, there was only one expert in charge, Bruno de Bayser, a highly respected professional with more than 20 years of experience as a dealer. Collectors credit him with considerable knowledge about 17th- and 18th-century French draftsmen and a reasonable degree of competence concerning Italy. He seemed to be less concerned by the northern schools, particularly the British.

But whether one is passionately or mildly interested by a school, there is no way an expert can spend days trying to identify an anonymous sketch that may go for 4,000 or 5,000 francs — about \$400 to \$500 — even if the details are fully established. Until the 18th century it was unusual for drawings to be signed; most are studies, not intended to be sold or shown. As a result, large numbers of 16th- and 17th-century sketches are surrounded by uncertainty. They are riddles, and prices paid for them will be called high or moderate depending not so much on the intrinsic quality of the pieces as on the degree of credibility attached to the attribution.

Was the drawing illustrated on the catalog cover the work of Giovanni Battista di Matteo Naldini? There is no *catalogue raisonné* of the paintings, let alone of the drawings, of this artist (1537-1591). Born in Florence, he went to Rome, then returned to his hometown, where he spent 14 years participating in the decoration of the Palazzo Vecchio. The drawing, in pen and brown ink over black pencil, shows Hercules and the Nemean lion on one side and Hercules and the Cretan bull on the other. It is sketched in nervous, confused strokes, and water staining that would not bear

**Oil Valued at \$7,000 Fetches \$242,000**

*The Associated Press*

**N**EW YORK — By the auction house's estimate, the undated oil painting of a man smelling an onion was worth \$5,000 to \$7,000. But when the bidding was over, "Sense of Smell" had sold for \$242,000. Christie's in New York "has never had this kind of escalation at this kind of price," Jill Weitzman, spokeswoman for Christie's East, said Thursday.

The discrepancy was explained by the presence of two bidders who were convinced that the painting was by the Spanish baroque artist Jusepe Ribera (c. 1591-1652), not just by the school of Ribera, as listed in Christie's catalog.

"I paid \$242,000 because it's the lost original of

cleaning makes it even less clear.

The expert at first had doubts about the authorship, for he specifies "attributed to" in the entry. In auction room language this is meant to be understood as "possibly by."

At the sale, however, he said:

"Everybody thinks it is by Naldini. It is virtually certain."

Such a statement is typical of the whiffs of enthusiasm that will carry a small group of cognoscenti. They may later get better by doubts, but the huge price here, 60,000 francs for a drawing in unsatisfactory condition, indicates that in the time being, enthusiasm is running high.

The opposite case was illustrated by a stunning portrait of a woman in pen and brown ink simply described by the expert as "Florentine school, 16th century." The woman seen sideways, head and shoulders, has a compelling expression. The handling of the twisted hair reminds one of Correggio. It was knocked down at \$17,000 francs to a London dealer and will undoubtedly resurface with a much more precise label and possibly a price five or six times higher.

An amusing reminder that the game of attributions has been played for a long time came with a group of drawings with 18th-century mounts. These show that the drawings were removed from one of the albums compiled in 18th-century Italy that are known to specialists as the "Borghese albums." The letter P appeared on most mounts, meaning that in the 18th century the drawings were considered to be by Paolo Cagliari, better known as Veronese (1528-1588). The expert had prudently catalogued them as "attributed to" Veronese, with the exception of one said to be by Carletto Cagliari (1570-1596).

The latter represents Maryas being flogged. It is manneristic and

uninspired. Yet it went up to 9,000 francs, possibly thanks to the letter "P" on the mount. The first important drawing more plausibly attributed represents a Venetian doge greeting half-naked men in chains — apparently prisoners. This was knocked down at 20,000 francs.

The next drawing, in black chalk and sepia wash heightened with white, was a study for a warrior incongruously standing in a niche; it went up to 24,000 francs. By then the letter "P" was having its effect.

A drawing of a doge flanked by two figures triggered enthusiastic bidding. The letter "P" appears on the mount and an inscription reading "Paolo V." is written at the bottom. The price was 74,500 francs.

But a drawing of the Virgin and Child among muscians left everyone cold despite the "P" clearly written on the mount. De Bayser had rejected it, adding after the name of the artist "circle of," which in auction language means "of the period and in the manner of." This was knocked down at 2,100 francs.

Much more remarkable among the drawings from the album was the smiling head of a woman looking down. The mount carries the letters "SB," for "Scuola Bolognese" or School of Bologna. Apparently the 18th-century collector felt uncertain about the author, which is understandable — the black and red chalk profile is admirable but bears no obvious resemblance to known works. A later owner had no such qualms and inscribed "di Guido" on the back, ascribing it to Guido Reni (1575-1642). De Bayser had rejected this, adding after the name of the artist "circle of," which in auction language means "of the period and in the manner of." This was knocked down at 2,100 francs.

Christophe Malavoy conveys the sensitivity of the music professor unwittingly drawn into dark doing. Nicole Garcia plays the enigmatic wife effectively and Michel Piccoli is again cast in the stock role of a jealous husband. In support there is interesting acting by Anemone as a prying neighbor and by Richard Bohringer as a hired assassin. To sooth the nerves during all the excitement, the score includes themes by Brahms and Schubert.

Signatures are not the only consideration in Old Master drawings. Other conventions, some of them

"Sense of Smell," said Richard Feigen, who outbid another dealer, Stanley Moss. But a statement from Ian Kennedy, Christie's director for Old Master paintings, said: "We stand by our opinion." Christie's said it was keeping the seller's name confidential.

If genuine, the picture would be part of a series by Ribera on the senses. "Taste," "Touch" and "Sight" are in museums in Hartford, Connecticut; Pasadena, California; and Mexico City, respectively. "Hearing" is also thought to be lost.

Ribera was a court painter to the Spanish viceroy in Naples. Greatly influenced by Caravaggio, he combined naturalism with a Spanish feeling of mysticism.

from several generations ago, still carry weight. One of these is that a woman is worth twice as much as a man, other things being equal, as economists like to say. A demonstration of this was provided when two drawings by Joan Stradanus came up. Few non-specialists have heard of this artist, whose real

name was Jan van der Straet. Born in Bruges in 1523, he worked first in Antwerp and later in Lyon before moving to Venice and Florence. He died in Rome in 1605. His style is manneristic, in an eminently northern way — he seemed closer to southern Germany than to Flanders. His two drawings here were in pen and sepia wash heightened with white. One represents Venus perched on a cloud and raising a bow with one hand, while trying with the other to calm down an enterprising Eros; it was knocked down at 70,000 francs.

The other shows Jupiter uncomfortably riding an eagle that is flapping its wings. Jupiter holds a scepter and looks every bit as absurd as Venus. Although done as a match and similarly signed in full, it was knocked down at 35,000 francs.

Doubts sometimes persist even where a signature appears. An Italianate view of a bridge and a Roman temple in pen and sepia wash, inscribed "H. Robert 1781," left the expert skeptical. He refers to the signature as "an inscription." But the best Paris specialist in 18th-

century French paintings, Jean Cailloux, had no such qualms: He paid 29,000 francs for what to him was a genuine Hubert Robert.

Compared with these prices, others may seem incomprehensibly low. A beautiful landscape in sepia wash datable to 1840-1850 had a monogram, E.W., that has not been identified. At 2,300 francs it is hardly overpriced. Like the Florentine profile of a woman that sold for 27,000 francs, it gave one the impression of having been overlooked. Both were overshadowed by the drawings with impressive attributions and unimpressive but clearly inscribed signatures. This is the kind of confusion that makes most drawings sales so attractive for connoisseurs.

**British Paintings Auctioned**

A sale of 118 British paintings dating from 1500 to 1850 made almost £1.7 million (\$1.8 million) Wednesday at Sotheby's in London. The Associated Press reported. The top price was £269,500 for an 1737 painting in poor condition, by John Wootton.

Drawing attributed to Hubert Robert drew 29,000 francs

**Camera Work Marks Better-Than-Average Thriller by Deville**

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
*International Herald Tribune*

**P**ARIS — Michel Deville has delivered a better-than-average thriller in "Peril en la demeure," from a René Boileau novel.

The wife of an affluent businessman engages a young composer as

**MOVIE MARQUEE**

her adolescent daughter's guitar teacher, then takes him as her lover. Complications soon arise, which threaten the composer's life and involve him in a murder case. Deville has managed the plot's twists and turns with a deft hand and a striking use of his cameras, building the suspense until the unexpected climax.

Christophe Malavoy conveys the sensitivity of the music professor unwittingly drawn into dark doing. Nicole Garcia plays the enigmatic wife effectively and Michel Piccoli is again cast in the stock role of a jealous husband. In support there is interesting acting by Anemone as a prying neighbor and by Richard Bohringer as a hired assassin. To sooth the nerves during all the excitement, the score includes themes by Brahms and Schubert.

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Jean Aurel's "Staline," inspired

by Boris Souvarine's biography, paints the Soviet dictator as the most ferocious monster since Ivan the Terrible. His crimes are paraded in newreel visions of his speeches and in fictionalized episodes in which actors substitute for the originals, while a commentary thunders condemnation.

All this is news from the day before yesterday. More interesting is the attempted analysis.

According to the Aurel-Souvarine version, Stalin disturbed everyone — even after his death they were uncertain, placing his remains next to those of Lenin and then without comment whisking his corpse away from the sacred tomb. They have still to make up their minds on the matter.

This cinematic biography damns him. It is unable to explain him fully, though it notes that his megalomania increased as he aged and that he was about to introduce another wave of terror when death struck his hand.

There are shots of the purge trials, when Stalin in the 1930s rid himself of his old Bolshevik associates, who, though doubtless innocent of the fantastic charges brought against them, were nevertheless guilty of mass murder when they held high rank, as their leader well knew.

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ence. A Madrid carnival sequence from "The Devil Is a Woman" is included, as is one from "The Scarlet Empress" in which she enacts Catherine the Great taking the Winter Palace disguised as a cavalry officer. All three inserts are remarkable for their pictorial quality, though directed by her "discoverer," Josef von Sternberg.

The actress, interviewed by Schell in French, German and English, gives candid replies to all his questions. She regards Orson Welles as a genius but disliked Fritz Lang and, by inference, Emil Jannings, her acting partner in the film that made her famous, "The Blue Angel." Ernest Hemingway was a close friend but, contrary to the rumors, she makes it clear there was no romance. She talks of pre-Hitler Berlin and her return to postwar Berlin, where she was greeted with mixed feelings; of filming and of her stage experiences. She offers her opinions on women's liberation (she is opposed to it), World War II, death. There is not a dull moment, and Schell, though handicapped by her physical absence, has accomplished a fascinating portrait.

Maximilian Schell's "Marlene" is a candidate for the Oscar as best foreign documentary of the year. During its hour-and-a-half course, Madeline Dietrich, the personification of screen glamour in the 1930s, is heard but not seen. The German actor-director succeeded in enlisting her participation, but she refused to face the cameras and remains invisible, save for excerpts from her movies.

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Frances de la Vie, which G Lauzier, the animated cartoon pier, has written and which Gauvin Leterrier has directed, is ripe for extended blackout material is akin to the feeble sense of the meander species of theaters, where appalling pun references to backsides are given with guffaws.

The only bright spot is *Galabru* as a provincial export of his views on permissive society TV interview, while the most funny interlude depicts the colonization of a Paris district.

DOONESBURY

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## ARTS / LEISURE

**Instrumentarium:**  
**Water in Movement**

By Michael Gibson

*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The pit that occupies the center of the ground floor at the Pompidou Center has been filled with transparent plastic hoses and pipes, barrels, buckets and rocks, (one of them from the former Düsseldorf train station), umbrellas, large parabolic metal lids and other objects in metal and plastic. All the receptacles and tanks are filled with water in movement or at rest (50 tons of it, by one count) and the whole thing is presented as Klaus Rinke's "Instrumentarium."

Kinke, who grew up in the gray, soggy Ruhr of the postwar years, is to the attention of the international art community with his performances of "body art," in which he used his body as an instrument for some rather tautological demonstrations. He also did performances with water and other accessories, and over the years he cumulated the impressive quantity of material that is to be seen in a 20-by-30-meter (21.5-by-32.5-m.) pit at the Pompidou Center; the museum would not say how much the installation cost.

Rinke seems to have affinities with the ideas set forth by the French philosopher Gaston Bachelard, who wrote about the reveries surrounding the four elements of duality — earth, water, air and fire. Last year Rinke proposed a

fountain for a city in northern France that would have been dedicated to Bachelard. But his reveries are corseted in the austere materials and colors of the industrial world, and in a certain minimalist spirit or mystique that is determined to find the poetic core of events and things beneath the grim industrial shroud.

*Klaus Rinke, "Instrumentarium," Pompidou Center, through April 8.*

Jean-Pierre Raynaud represents a different, more Janssenistic form of minimalism. He is showing at Gilbert Brownstone's gallery and at the ARC gallery in the Paris city museum of modern art, where he appears in the company of two dreary confrères — one of whom, Nicole Toroni, has devoted the past 15 years to making imprints of a paintbrush of a given width at intervals of 30 centimeters (11.5 inches).

Raynaud's work to date has made predominant but not exclusive use of square white ceramic tiles with black jointing. He builds walls and pedestals and rectangular objects that suggest paintings out of these tiles. The interior of his house on the outskirts of Paris is entirely covered with them. Even the furniture is made of white tile, without cushions.

Such absolute monastic commitment adds some scope to the bare

Klaus Rinke setting up his "Instrumentarium" in the Pompidou pit. J. Feijer/Pompidou Center

minimalism of Raynaud's medium. But perhaps the best use that has been made of his unusual talent and attitude so far was not a tile work but the commission to produce stained-glass windows for the Romanesque Cistercian Abbey of Noirlac in 1976.

Raynaud has reportedly decided no longer to work with tiles. In the ARC show that departure is apparent in the biggest piece, a large

room in which about 20 austere white metal beds are aligned against the wall. Over each there is a canvas carrying five rather thick vertical stripes that in the context might suggest windows with heavy bars on them. The beds, a nonstandard 86 centimeters wide, were made to Raynaud's specifications.

Raynaud in France, rather like Pollock or de Kooning in the United States, has made a gift of his

person to art. His tiles can remind one of the philosopher Ernst Bloch's remark to the effect that the bathroom will be the most characteristic work of the 20th century, as the cathedral was of the 12th.

*Jean-Pierre Raynaud, Galerie Gilbert Brownstone & Cie, 17 rue Saint-Gilles, through March 29; ARC, Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 Avenue du Président Wilson, through April 24.*

**3 Contemporary East German Artists Show Works in London**

By Max Wykes-Joyce

*International Herald Tribune*

**ONDON** — The East Germans, represented at the Barbican Center by a 13-artist show contemporary art, "Tradition & Renewal," appear to be little interested in political social realism. It instead to be working in the tradition of late German civic painting. "Three Women on Cefalu" (1983) by Werner Tischbirek much resembles an updated vision of a trio of saints by Stephan Lochner (c. 1410-1451), while a cadaver in the left-hand panel of the 1976 triptych "Investigation" by Volker Stelzmann could, without violence to the image, be incorporated in a Deposition or a Pietà by one of the anonymous masters of the early 15th century Cologne school.

Tischbirek (b. 1929), for some years director of the Leipzig Art School, and Stelzmann (b. 1940), professor of the Leipzig School of Graphic and Printing Design, have influenced other exhibitions in this town.

Most, in their catalog statements, highlight the importance to art of a close study of nature and history: "My subjects are the man figure, nature in general" (Adrian Grüne). "My pictures are only concerned with people and network of their relationships" (Umberto Giese). "No nation can exist without its past, without it, it is no nation, and of course no real art either" (Bernard Heisig). Research in the past gives insight to the present. Search among by-



'Investigation,' a triptych by Volker Stelzmann.

gone days prepares for the future" (Wolfgang Petrosky and Frank Voigt, who collaborate on large graphics). "I am mainly interested in the human figure, especially in heads" (Dagmar Stoev).

An additional bonus at the Barbican is a concurrent exhibition, "Munch and the Workers" a loan.

**LONDON FESTIVAL ON MAHLER, VIENNA OPENED BY ABBADO**

The Associated Press

**ONDON** — Claudio Abbado conducted the opening concert Sunday night of a seven-month festival devoted to Gustav Mahler, and his circle in Vienna.

The London Symphony Orchestra at the Barbican Hall performed Schubert's first symphony and works by Gyorgy Ligeti and Alban Berg.

**Rich' American, Unidentified, Buys Burke's Peerage**

The Associated Press

**ONDON** — An American has bought the British bluebloods' Burke's Peerage, for several million pounds from the holding company Ravendale Securities, its publishing director, Harold Brooks-Baker, said Friday.

"Our new owner won't allow itself to be identified for about a month or so, while all the papers being signed," said Brooks-Baker, himself an American. "He is not well-known. He's an entrepreneur with various business. I feel delighted that a great glib institution has been sold."

The sale of Burke's, first published in 1826, came four days after al-Fayed family of Egypt bought another British institution, House of Fraser, owner of Harrods department store. Brooks-Baker said he hoped the new press would not "go all jingoistic and chauvinistic about it." He said Burke's needed fresh capital to publish its first new edition since 1970, and continue its operation with Debut's Peerage, founded in 1769. There was an American owner of Burke's, Zimmerman, in the 1930s.

Selling a painting that goes bad and can't be sold by Englishers' injecting capital into such companies, Brooks-Baker

Almost all of Mahler's works will be performed at the 21 festival concerts, which will highlight his influence on Arnold Schoenberg, Berg and Anton Webern.

Mahler died in 1911, at age 50, from a blood infection brought on by a heart ailment. His music, which often expresses intense emotionalism, was sometimes derided in his lifetime and neglected after his death, but a revival began in the 1950s.

The festival was Abbado's idea. The Italian-born conductor said he wanted to trace the history of modern music, moving from Mahler and the Viennese school to contemporary music.

"Many of today's composers are the heirs to this development and most of them, like Benjamin Britten and Dmitri Shostakovich, were directly influenced by Mahler," Abbado said at a news conference last month.

The festival includes art exhibitions and performances of music, opera and plays by Mahler and his contemporaries, all in London. Called "Mahler, Vienna and the 20th Century," it runs through Oct. 24.

Other conductors at the festival will be Simon Rattle, Pierre Boulez, Leonard Bernstein and Sir Colin Davis.

Strike Delays Mozart's Flute

*The Associated Press*

**MILAN** — A strike by orchestra members forced the postponement of Friday's opening of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at La Scala. The performance has been rescheduled for Sunday, theater officials said.

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**Three Phases of Gastone Novelli**

By Edith Schloss

*International Herald Tribune*

**R**OME — At a moment when shamelessly mediocre art is blighting the scene in many world capitals, five shows in Rome allow for a breath of fresh air, contemplation and hope.

The most stimulating are shown in three galleries that examine the career of Gastone Novelli, who died in Rome 17 years ago at age 43. Novelli was a modernist of great invention and individuality. Despite many international exhibitions he has not gained the recognition he deserved for his contribution to contemporary art.

In the beginning Novelli was a follower of the Abstract Expressionist movement (called *L'Informale* in Italy), which burgeoned after World War II as an expression of new political freedom. That he was as fluent and as experimental as his elders is clearly visible in the show of his earlier canvases at the Salita Gallery. In the 1950s he not only explored the splash and dripiness of diluted paint, but also the thicknesses of paint, its relief quality: building it up, scratching and cutting lines and wounds into it and playing its mattness against its shininess. In keeping with the collage style of the era, swatches of wrapping paper or newspaper are made to work as added structural elements on the canvas, so that, for instance, a column called "Court and Social News" from The Times of London is witty made to work as a pattern of texture.

The dusky shades contrasting with silver and cream, the free painterly attack and moodiness make the Salita show one of the most satisfying of the three.

Another first London one-man show that of the Swiss painter J. C. Prêtre's "Classical and Mythological Themes" at the Brompton Gallery, the paintings include the abstract "Icarus the Painter," a series of paintings of the Sussannah of "Susannah and the Elders"; "Theseus and the Minotaur"; and a number of works related to myth of Daene.

*J. C. Prêtre, Brompton Gallery, 15/17 Brompton Arcade, Knightsbridge, SW3, through April 6.*

His freely brushed new canvases are bright, fluent and glistening. Wide surfaces of one color are run over by quick rows of teardrop shapes, arabesques, jittery wavy lines or sudden bursts of smoky flame forms. The blandness of background surface is nearly torn up by the outrageously different color of the shapes and flourishes traveling over it. But Turato would dare to put together salmon pink with sulfurous purple and dried-blood brown, baby blue with grit grey, volcano red with lava black and melon orange, contriving not only to make warring shades match and behave but make them vibrate.

He seems to push intensity of paint, as well as sensibility, as far as they will go, almost to the edge

where they would flip over and make the picture turn into mere decoration — then brings forth just the opposite, abstractions of subtle refinement and meaning.

For him, color is everything. "The picture without color is lifeless," he writes in the catalog.

The brightness of some canvases, however, is enhanced and made iridescent by a scatter of minute metallic spangles added to oil paint; one wonders if this is necessary and if this technique will hold up against changes of temperature and time.

*Giulio Turato, Galleria Il Ponte, Via S. Ignazio 6, through March 30.*

The success of the new Italian painters in their early 30s, hailed and exported on an international scale, lay in the fact that, encouraged by critics and dealers, they began to use their hands and paint again, after the intellectual and indirect exercises and games of conceptual art. Some of these young men — there are no women among them — are not uninteresting, and are actually gaining depth while being promoted. The 3 C's — Cucchi, Chia and Clemente — are the best known: they have heavily borrowed from the Surrealists, metaphysical art and Chagall, and are largely figurative. A second wave, less brash and more circumspect, is closer to abstraction and puts even greater emphasis on the general collage style, which the former group also employs.

Gianmari Dassi belongs to this second wave. His recent canvases are squat, large and darkly evocative. In these semiabstractions a shape like a window is cut here, and a scroll of paper or a piece of lumber is glued there; a small-painted star is balanced over a mysterious patch of slate grey, a cloud of black paint slowly bursting forward but not descending.

The blacks and greys seem to mean understatement, not gloominess, and all the materials and divergent elements are lightly placed, without exaggerated emphasis. Though pictorial meaning is not obvious, a source of intelligent deliberation is somehow conveyed. In an oblique but positive way, Dassi's canvases are thoughtful and intriguing.

He seems to push intensity of paint, as well as sensibility, as far as they will go, almost to the edge

*Gianmari Dassi, Galleria Sperone, Via di Pallacorda 15, through March 30.*

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Facts in Afghanistan

It is always a pleasure to be able to report good news about the United Nations. The current occasion is the acceptance of a critical report on Afghanistan by its Commission on Human Rights. It was already a plus that the commission last year overcame Soviet-built and procedural obstacles and authorized its first specific account of abuses perpetrated by the Soviet invaders of Afghanistan and their client government in Kabul. Now the report has been submitted to the human rights body and accepted by a vote of 26 for and eight against, with eight abstentions.

In a more ideal world, it would not be surprising that a representative international body, having looked at the best evidence available, would condemn the perpetrators of Afghanistan's agony. The United Nations, however, to put it mildly, is not that ideal world. In areas where the Third World and the Communists find common cause, their transgressions are usually noted, if at all, almost inaudibly. The real and imagined sins of the Western nations and their partners are pursued with vigor — often with venom, too. This pattern has led to a special effort by the Reagan administration to apply a single standard in judging allegations of violations.

In this instance, the administration was aided by the fact that the victim is a Third World state. Soviet aggression against Afghanistan is an issue — Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia is another — where the Communists and the Third Worlders split. For six years, large majorities at the United Nations have condemned Soviet policy. To freshen the issue, it was decided last year to launch an investigation in the Human Rights Commission. Afghanistan refused to cooperate, but Pakistan facilitated access to the refugees whose numbers and misery in themselves are evidence as stark as their testimony of Soviet terror.

For his painstaking report, Felix Ermacora, the Austrian law professor who compiled it, was called a neo-Nazi by the Soviet delegate. The personal smear on an international civil servant, who under the rules cannot defend himself, presumably reflects the Soviet Union's finding that there were no valid objections to the substance of the report.

Mr. Ermacora's document expresses "profound concern at the grave and massive violation of human rights in Afghanistan" and also "distress ... at the widespread violations of the right to liberty and security of person, including the commonplace practice of torture against the regime's opponents, indiscriminate bombardments of the civilian population and the deliberate destruction of crops."

These are the facts in Afghanistan. It is necessary for everyone to know them.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Why U.S. Should Help Rebels in Cambodia

By Marvin Ott

**WASHINGTON** — Imagine a strategically placed country occupied by a Communist power.

The invader is deeply hostile to the United States, with which it has recently fought a bitter war. It is supplied and backed by the Soviet Union. The occupied country has lost one-quarter of its population since events preceding the invasion.

The invading army faces an indigenous resistance movement — roughly one-half under nationalist, non-Communist leadership. The resistance is supported politically by neighboring pro-Western states. President Reagan has indicated that the broader region of the conflict is of paramount interest to America.

This scenario, while oversimplified, is real. It describes Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia. That conflict has recently intruded on American consciousness as a large-scale Vietnamese offensive has overrun major resistance base camps in Cambodia, driving the occupants (including 250,000 civilians) into Thailand and leading to clashes between the Thai and Vietnamese armies.

The Cambodian resistance consists of three groups: the Khmer Rouge, a peasant-based, Communist organization that ruled Cambodia between 1975 and 1978 with unparalleled brutality, and two non-Communist organizations formed in 1979. The non-Communists have become a significant force, with about 25,000 armed men and thousands more trained but lacking weapons. China will accelerate, and a process of Vietnamese colonization will effectively eliminate Cambodia as a nation, leaving remaining Cambodians as a minority in their own country.

A second possibility is that China will try to forestall the first outcome, even at great cost. This will require a

massive Chinese invasion of Vietnam — far exceeding the scale of 1979, when thousands of Chinese troops crossed the Vietnamese border.

Vietnamese absorption of Cambodia would eliminate the historic buffer between Vietnam and Thailand.

Southeast Asia would be divided between a garrisoned Soviet-aligned, Marxist mini-empire and a group of pro-Western, pluralist societies.

Hanoi will stick to its course unless the costs of its present policy become unsupportable. This will occur only if it faces a combination of pressures:

Chinese politico-military coercion, international diplomatic isolation, economic deterioration (particularly compared to ASEAN success) and military pressure from the Cambodians.



massive Chinese invasion of Vietnam — far exceeding the scale of 1979, when thousands of Chinese troops crossed the Vietnamese border.

But there are other considerations, and, if events proceed on the present course, one of two results is likely:

First, the Cambodian resistance will be ground down by superior Vietnamese firepower, and international political support for the insurgents will wane. The movement of Vietnamese settlers into Cambodia will accelerate, and a process of Vietnamese colonization will effectively eliminate Cambodia as a nation, leaving remaining Cambodians as a minority in their own country.

A second possibility is that China

will try to forestall the first outcome, even at great cost. This will require a

American and ASEAN interests require the continued existence of an autonomous Cambodia — even one heavily influenced (but not occupied) by Vietnam. Failure to achieve this minimum objective would jeopardize the cohesion and security of ASEAN and cast new doubts on the ability of America to defend its interests.

Hanoi will stick to its course unless the costs of its present policy become unsupportable. This will occur only if it faces a combination of pressures:

Chinese politico-military coercion, international diplomatic isolation, economic deterioration (particularly compared to ASEAN success) and military pressure from the Cambodians.

an resistance. If the insurgents are effective, they must be better trained and supplied. This need American money and equipment.

Aid can be restricted to the no-Communist components of the resistance. It can be supplied to ASEAN which can handle distribution at training. The result would be a low profile, but not covert, American role. There need be no concealing of support for legitimate national and humanitarian interests.

The writer, a senior associate of

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington, contributed this to the Los Angeles Times.

## Summit Call

### By Reagan Bodes Well

By Flora Lewis

**GENEVA** — President Ronald Reagan has invited the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to a summit meeting, apparently without the precondition of a nearly completed agreement set for the th previous Soviet leaders since

Reagan has been in the White House.

This is a good sign. The Soviet-U.S. arms talks here are just starting.

It is too early to judge their prospects. Despite talk of new "flexibility" on the U.S. side, it is hinted that Americans expect the first new proposal to come from the Russians.

U.S. officials speculate that Russians may come up with a dramatic offer of concessions on strategic missiles, and perhaps on European, in return for a space arms ban.

Some fear this would reverse U.S. political and propaganda advantage. Moscow failed in its attempt to split the alliance on the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe.

Trading off real Soviet weapons against the vision of future wars could have broad appeal.

U.S. allies have been unswayed not to object to research the feasibility of a missile defense space, but they are uncomfortable and skeptical about the implications of the idea for their own security.

Other Americans involved, however, would be very interested if Moscow came up with an effective plan on reducing the arms race. It is at this point that Mr. Reagan's commitment to space defense and his call for "deep cuts" in missile levels come into contradiction.

So far, he is talking as though he can have both. But if Moscow decides to put forward a straight choice, it will be a tough decision to make: probably great pressure from Western allies.

Therefore, an summit conference before these issues come to a head would help.

Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. president's special arms control adviser, has defined two criteria for assessing whether it will be worthwhile to proceed beyond initial research for defense.

One is the vulnerability of the Palestinian people, without Yasser Arafat sitting at the head of the Palestinian delegation.

Mr. Arafat was banished from Beirut, Tripoli and Damascus, to emerge as apparently pivotal in any future diplomatic process — perhaps more so than in the past. While the Israeli forces were decimated in Lebanon, Mr. Arafat grew stronger.

It has long been joked in Israel that the government's biggest nightmare will be when Mr. Arafat says that he is prepared to recognize Israel's right to exist. Can he do so and survive?

Probably, given his past record. Will he? Again, given his past record, it is not likely that Mr. Arafat will be able to implement the clauses of the treaty.

There is little doubt, however, that if Mr. Mubarak manages to surmount the difficulties inherent in bringing a viable, mutually acceptable Palestinian delegation to the negotiating table along with the Jordanians, then the fragile national unity government would shatter and Israel would face new elections.

But first, Mr. Mubarak has to find a way to the negotiating table, where the central issue will be the future of the Palestinian people, without Yasser Arafat sitting at the head of the Palestinian delegation.

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The writer, defense correspondent for the Jerusalem Post, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

## LETTER

### Justice in Middle East

Reading editorial comments such as "MidEast: A War Too Late" (March 1) makes one wonder if peace based on justice in the Arab-Israeli conflict has any meaning to the authors. The New York Times in that respect sounds like an Israeli opposition party in the United States, trying to dictate what Israel should or should not consider when constitutes a positive development in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

The Social Democratic leadership, which supports Denmark's membership in NATO, has initiated a parliamentary study designed to restore the Danish consensus on security policy. But there seems to be little prospect for any significant improvement in the near future in the Danish defense posture.

While recent events — such as alleged incursions by Soviet submarines into Swedish waters and the arrest in 1984 of an alleged KGB agent in the Norwegian Foreign Of-

## Interest Rates

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

## Fly-on-the-Wall Perspective On Bush-Gorbachev Chat

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — "In today's world, there is no way that we can successfully address international political problems without giving full weight to the economic issues," Richard A. Debs, president of Morgan Stanley International, recently told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "Nor is there any way we can address international economic problems without considering the political issues."

This may be a truism but, as Mr. Debs said, "unfortunately it is a truism that is often neglected in the way we run our government." However, useful truth lies not in generalities but in the details.

All the main items on the U.S. foreign-policy agenda are heavily freighted with economics. The list begins with American relations with the Soviet Union under its new leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Vice President George Bush said, after his first session with the new general secretary of the Communist Party: "Mr. Gorbachev conducted the meeting, and he did it with great confidence and assurance. He made a good impression."

But what did the men at the top say to each other? Mr. Bush said the meeting was constructive and nonpolemical and touched on a wide variety of issues but would not say what they talked about. It seems reasonably certain that, even if one had been a fly on the wall, one would have heard nothing like the following exchanges:

Mr. Bush: "We realize that you need arms control a heck of a lot more than we do. Your economy is in serious trouble and unless you can get us to slow down the arms race, you are in danger of an economic collapse."

Mr. Gorbachev: "That's nonsense. If we survived the horrible death and destruction of World War II, we can certainly survive your efforts to outspend us or not trade with us. As for 'star wars,' it won't work and if you want to spend yourself into bankruptcy, that's your problem. What we are afraid of is that you are going to give another twist to the arms race and make the strategic balance all the more precarious."

Mr. Bush: "Why don't you think of these things when you are building your own antimissile systems and outspending us on military weapons?"

Mr. Gorbachev: "You exaggerate, sir. Your own Central Intelligence Agency, whose congressional testimony I read religiously, or at least spiritually, has cut their estimate of our rate of growth in military spending from 4 to 5 percent to 2 percent, and you have been increasing outlays by triple that rate or more since Mr. Reagan took office."

Mr. Bush: "Right you are, and we intend to keep it up, only those nervous nancies in Congress don't chicken out."

Mr. Gorbachev: "Isn't it really the budget deficit they are worried about? Your economy is more threatened than ours, since you are capitalists with unstable markets."

Mr. Bush: "We can grow our way out of the deficit."

Mr. Gorbachev: "I thought you were the fellow who invented the term 'voodoo economics'."

Mr. Bush: "Fair is fair, and when I have new facts I change my view, don't you? Our performance since Mr. Reagan took office is the economic miracle of the 1980s. And our huge advantage is in our technology."

Mr. Gorbachev: "I know that. If I may quote your CIA people again, your military equipment is produced with more sophistication, more quality, better performance, more safety, more quality control than ours. As the chairman of your Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Vessely, told the Senate Armed Services Committee, 'The Soviet Union has a quantitative advantage in many

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

## Output Declines In U.S.

## Price Index Falls 0.1% for Month

By JANE SCABBARD  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Production at U.S. factories, utilities and mines last month plunged 0.5 percent and prices at the producer level declined 0.1 percent, reflecting the strong dollar's role in keeping prices low while eroding domestic production.

The decline in the Producer Price Index for finished goods followed no change in January and a 0.2-percent increase in December, the Labor Department reported Friday. For the past 12 months, prices of finished goods at the wholesale level increased 0.7 percent, the lowest increase since prices rose 0.6 percent from December 1982 to December 1983, the Labor Department said.

In a separate report, the Federal Reserve Board said that U.S. industrial production last month declined 0.5 percent after a rise of 0.3 percent in January and an increase of 0.1 percent in December.

Manufacturing production dropped 0.4 percent in February, following a rise of 0.1 percent in January and 0.2 percent in December, the Fed said. Mining production declined 2.3 percent in February and utility output increased 0.1 percent, the Fed said.

The Fed said the February decline was partly the result of adverse weather, and economists said it also reflected efforts by businesses to reduce inventories, resulting in a cutback in production.

However, economists also said that the continuing strength of the dollar has caused imports to be cheaper than domestic goods and is resulting in a flood of foreign goods into the United States, which is holding back domestic production.

"The industrial production numbers for February, I think, tend to reflect more of an inventory correction than the strong trade deficit," said Jerry Jasnowski, chief economist for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Mr. Jasnowski said the dollar's rise has cut imports by 10 percent since last year, and that has reduced the trade deficit by 10 percent.

Strong exports, more spending on new factories and production lines, and a drop in oil imports accelerated the Japanese growth rate from only 2.6 percent in the previous quarter, economists said.

The year-end rate boosted growth for all of 1984 to 5.8 percent against 3.4 percent in 1983, which compared with the U.S. after-inflation rate of 6.8 percent for 1984.

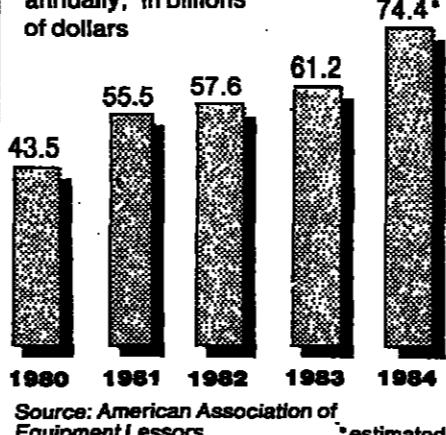
Strong exports, more spending on new factories and production lines, and a drop in oil imports accelerated the Japanese growth rate from only 2.6 percent in the previous quarter, economists said.

The latest figures show that during the last quarter of 1984 Japanese electronics companies invested 80 percent more on new production lines than in the same 1983 period.

Machinery companies spent about 60 percent more and auto companies raised their capital spending about 25 percent.

But Japan may not be enjoying the same growth rate now, said Koichi Tsukihara, a senior Sumitomo Bank economist. Both the growth in exports and investment in their production were slowing down and some companies in the first half of 1985 seemed to be investing less than they did at the same time last year, he said.

"Japan's 1985 growth rate will

The Growth of New Equipment Leasing  
volume of new business, annually, in billions of dollars

Source: American Association of Equipment Lenders

## Some Large Leasing Companies

• American Lease \$100 million in 1983 volume of leasing  
• Bausch & Lomb Co.  
• Chicago Industrial Credit Inc.  
• Equifax Life Leasing Corp.  
• First Leasing Corp.  
• Greyhound Leasing and Financial Corp.  
• IBM Credit Corp.  
• Manufacturers Hanover Leasing Corp.  
• Society for Leasing International Inc.  
• Wells Fargo Corp.

## U.S. Firms Turn to Lease Financing

## Tax Write-Offs Spur Buying of Equipment for Rental

By Fred R. Blechley

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some of the strangest assets are showing up on the books of many large U.S. corporations. Food companies are suddenly buying oil rigs and computer companies are purchasing hay bales.

They are not on a buying binge for themselves, however. These corporations are among a group of new entrants in the booming business of lease financing — buying equipment for other companies that will rent the equipment back.

Olin Corp., a maker of chemicals, brass, ammunition and skin, went into the leasing business a few months ago and will buy virtually any type of equipment for its new customers: computers, drill presses, jet aircraft and everything but the walls and roof of a new steel mill.

Other newcomers to the field include United Technologies Corp., which formed a subsidiary last May to expand beyond leasing the helicopters it makes, and major consumer goods companies such as Philip Morris, General Mills, General Foods and Pillsbury.

IBM also has branched out over the past year to take on its own books a potpourri of noncomputer items for lease to others.

"You can't go to a cocktail party these days without running into someone who is in the leasing business, or who wants to know how to get in," said Gary Wendi, executive vice president of General Electric Credit Corp., the largest, and one of the oldest, leasing companies.

In just the past year, the number of equipment-leasing companies listed as members of the American Association of Equipment Lenders has jumped to 950 from 800.

The amount of new leases each year has jumped to an estimated \$74.4 billion in 1984 from \$43.5 billion in 1980, and Michael Fleming, president of the leasing association, expects it to approach \$88 billion this year.

A study by Brimmer & Co., a consulting firm, has noted: "Lease financing has expanded to the point where it is the most important single source of funds to support business expenditures for capital equipment."

The big appeal for many of the new entrants is lowering the parent company's taxes. Leasing companies can get the benefit of the 10 percent investment tax credit and accelerated-depreciation write-off for the equipment placed with their customers.

The parent company of a leasing company that purchases a \$1 million piece of equipment, for instance, would be able to reduce its taxes by \$100,000 from the investment tax credit and deduct from taxable income about \$142,000 in the first year for depreciation.

At the same time, the leasing company would be charging annual rents that would enable it to recoup most, if not all, of its costs before the lease is up.

The tax benefits are often multiplied on expensive items, such as airliners and railroad equipment, which are the two largest leasing markets.

In such so-called leveraged lease financing, leasing companies turn to the bank for loans to pay more than half of the costs. But the leasing companies still receive all of the tax benefits, plus deduct the interest they pay on the loans.

Also, "it's an attractive business to be in," said Michael Allik, a group president of Dari & Kraft Corp., which has acquired two leasing companies in recent years.

Said William Strachan, president of Olin Financial.

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## 70 Savings Units Closed by Ohio To Stop a Run

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — Governor

Richard F. Celeste of Ohio on Friday ordered 70 state-chartered savings and loan associations closed for three days to halt a run on the institutions by thousands of depositors alarmed by the closure last week of one of Ohio's biggest thrift units.

The governor, invoking emergency powers for the unusual action, ordered the savings and loan institutions insured by the private, state-regulated Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund closed Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The fund insures a percentage of the deposits at the 70 institutions.

The action, which freezes an estimated \$5.5 billion in deposits, is believed to be the first bank holiday declared by any state since the Great Depression. "It's certainly the first in a long, long time," said an official of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

The state Commerce Department said the order would not affect about 125 other state-chartered savings and loans, where deposits are insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corp.

"Ohio's agencies and legislature will need more time to work cooperatively with federal authorities and our own banking community to complete a practical plan that, in these circumstances, gives the best protection we can devise to ODGF savers," the governor said.

He said state officials will work throughout the weekend to devise a plan under which deposits in ODGF-backed institutions will be insured by the federal government.

The governor, flanked by state officials and Karen Horn, the president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland, said he planned for the savings and loans to reopen Monday, but indicated that the closure could last longer.

Asked whether the three-holiday could be extended, he said: "I personally am reluctant to speculate on extension because I intend for all of us to use the next 72 hours as wisely as humanly possible."

But later, he said, "I don't believe we will reopen the institutions unless we have come forward with a plan that commands the confidence of the public."

The run began earlier this week after state regulators closed Home State Savings Bank in Cincinnati on Saturday and appointed a conservator to oversee the sale or liquidation of the 33-branch institution.

The closure followed a three-day run by depositors, which was triggered by reports that Home State stood to lose as much as \$100 million from its ties to the failed ESM Government Securities Inc. of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. The bank borrowed \$670 million from ESM and used securities as collateral.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the head of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board assured Ohio congressmen that any applications from the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund for federal deposit insurance would be expedited "as quickly as possible," sources said.

The closure of the three-holiday, announced less than 90 minutes before most of the thrift institutions would have opened for business, was delayed by a day of mounting concern at Cincinnati-area banks over runs on deposits.

Although state legislators acted this week to reassure depositors by creating a \$90-million deposit insurance fund separate from the Ohio Deposit Guarantee Fund, customers at Cincinnati-area banks overran deposits.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

**Aramco Cancels Bechtel Awards**

Reuters

**United Press International**  
SAN FRANCISCO — Bechtel Group Inc., the international construction company, has lost contracts worth \$2 billion to build two oil refineries in Saudi Arabia for the Arabian-American Oil Co.

Officials at Bechtel's headquarters in San Francisco said Thursday that they had been given no reason for the cancellation of the Aramco projects in Qasim and Ashrafiq. These two refineries would have had a capacity of about 340,000 barrels of oil per day.

"Some personnel will be subject to layoff," Bechtel said, adding that the full impact of the decision would not be known until Bechtel officials meet with Aramco. Bechtel's revenue declined 39 percent, or \$8.6 billion, last year.

**Ford to Make Microchips of New Material**By Donald Woutar  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**LOS ANGELES** — Ford Motor Co. says it will make and sell semiconductors made of gallium arsenide, a promising material that is expected to replace silicon in many types of integrated circuits.

Ford, which now designs and oversees the manufacture of silicon-based chips for its own cars and aerospace products, will be the first high-volume producer of the new chips for sale on the open market.

Gallium arsenide can transmit electronic signals up to 10 times faster than silicon, making it attractive for powerful computers and other uses. It is expected to be used in the next generation of supercomputers in the United States and Japan.

However, experts say the material — a compound of the elements gallium and arsenic — is expensive and tricky to make into chips on a high-volume basis.

A gallium-arsenide wafer now costs \$200, or 10 times as much as a silicon one, Ford says.

Ford was to announce details of its production plans Friday when it opened a \$3-million factory in Colorado Springs, Colorado. The factory will be operated by its high-technology subsidiary, Ford Microelectronics Inc. Ford says the plant is the first designed for low-cost, high-yield production of gallium-arsenide circuits.

Silicon is the most commonly used conducting medium for microchips. One limit on the speed and capacity of memory devices is the speed at which a semiconductor permits electrons to travel through it.

Ultra-fast computers now on the drawing boards "are requiring performance levels that are out of the reach of silicon," said Anthony Livingston, sales and marketing vice president at Gigabit Logic Inc. of Newbury Park, California, the first company to specialize in production of gallium-arsenide chips for outside use.

Ford has become a major designer and producer of microchips for under-the-hood computers that control emissions, engine timing and other functions in cars. As the auto companies have gained expertise in electronics and industrial automation, they have been diversifying into high-technology areas.

**S. Africa's GDP Rises**

**Reuters**  
**PRETORIA** — South Africa's real gross domestic product rose by 4.7 percent in 1984 after falling 3.1 percent in 1983, the government reported Friday. Nonagricultural GDP rose 4.2 percent in 1984 after falling 1.6 percent in 1983, and agricultural GDP rose 13.7 percent after a 21.5-percent fall. Mining-sector GDP rose 2.6 percent in 1984, secondary industries 2.4 percent, manufacturing 3.1 percent and tertiary industries 5.6 percent, it said.

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**HK Wharf Wins Battle for Wheclock**

Reuters

**HONG KONG** — Wheclock Marden & Co. said Friday that Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. has obtained 50.1 percent of its voting rights and that John L. Marden had resigned as chairman.

Falwyn Co., an investment vehicle of Khoo Teck Puat, a Singapore businessman, withdrew from the takeover battle for Wheclock, its financial advisor, N.M. Rothschild & Sons (Hong Kong) Ltd., said. Falwyn will sell its stake of about 25 percent in Wheclock to HK Wharf.

Wheclock said Mr. Marden was replaced at a board meeting by Sir Y.K. Pao, who has a controlling interest in HK Wharf. Mr. Marden will be nominated to the new post of president and will remain a director.

HK Wharf is offering 740 Hong Kong dollars for each Wheclock A share and 74 cents for each B share. HK Wharf would have to pay a

total of slightly over 2.5 billion dollars (532 million) to acquire all Wheclock shares.

Wheclock A ended down 10 cents at 7.30 dollars Friday and B was last quoted at 73 cents.

Falwyn first made a bid of 1.9 billion dollars for controlling interest in Wheclock on Feb. 14. At the time, Mr. Khoo had bought 6.7 percent of the A shares and 22.7 percent of the B shares from the family interests of Mr. Marden. Falwyn offered remaining share-

holders 6 dollars per A share and 60 cents per B share.

Sir Y.K. on Feb. 16, made a bid that was 10 percent higher, or 6.60 dollars for A shares and 65 cents for B shares. Wardley Ltd., a Hong Kong merchant bank acting on behalf of HK Wharf, indicated that Sir Y.K. had acquired 34 percent of the voting rights of the group.

By Thursday, after weeks of counterbidding against Mr. Marden, Sir Y.K. had secured a 49.5-percent stake in Wheclock.

AMC Delays Import of Renault Vans

United Press International

**SOUTHFIELD, Michigan** — American Motors Corp. said Friday that it has indefinitely delayed the introduction of the Renault Espace minivan but will import a new line of Renault-made compact models.

A company spokesman said the minivan program was delayed because of price negotiations with

Marra, the French company that builds the van's fiberglass body.

The cancellation is the second time this year the automaker has postponed or scrapped a new import line. Last month it said it would not import a larger Renault to augment the domestically made Alliance and Encore models, built in Kenosha, Wisconsin. AMC is 46 percent owned by Renault.

In addition, AMC said it would negotiate with Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., McDonnell Douglas Astronautics Co. and Rockwell International Space Station Systems Divisions for contracts to design electric power systems for the Lewis center. Each contract is expected to be for \$6 million.

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## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
15 March 1985*The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the caption of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following standard symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT:**(d) daily; (w) weekly; (m) monthly; (r) -quarterly; (t) -quarterly.**THE FUNDS**MANAGEMENT**AL-Mat Fund, S.A. \$148.72 DRANGE NASSAU GROUP \$12.55**ANKA, JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd. SF 921.30 PB 921.30, Tel. Geneva (011) 46609**Baerhold SF 921.30 DM 921.30**Bruegger Americas \$122.00 LLOYD'S BANK INT'L. DOLLAR \$ 10.20**Bruegger Europe \$122.00 Lloyds Int'l. Euro \$ 11.20**Bruegger Pacific \$122.00 Lloyds Int'l. Yen \$ 11.20**Grober SF 124.00 Lloyds Int'l. Income \$ 10.00**Grober SF 124.00 Lloyds Int'l. Cash \$ 10.00**Hedley Fund \$127.67 PARIS FUND-GROWTH \$ 12.55**Hedley Fund \$127.67 PARIS FUND-GROWTH \$ 1*

**Friday's  
AMEX  
Closing**

Vol. at 4 P.M. 7,570,000  
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 10,848,000

**Tables** include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street; do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## **Over-the-Counter**

**NASDAQ National Market Prices**

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

# **TWO R 'S FOR T**

Editorial

## Over-the-Counter

March 15

NASDAQ National Market Prices

(Continued from Page 12)

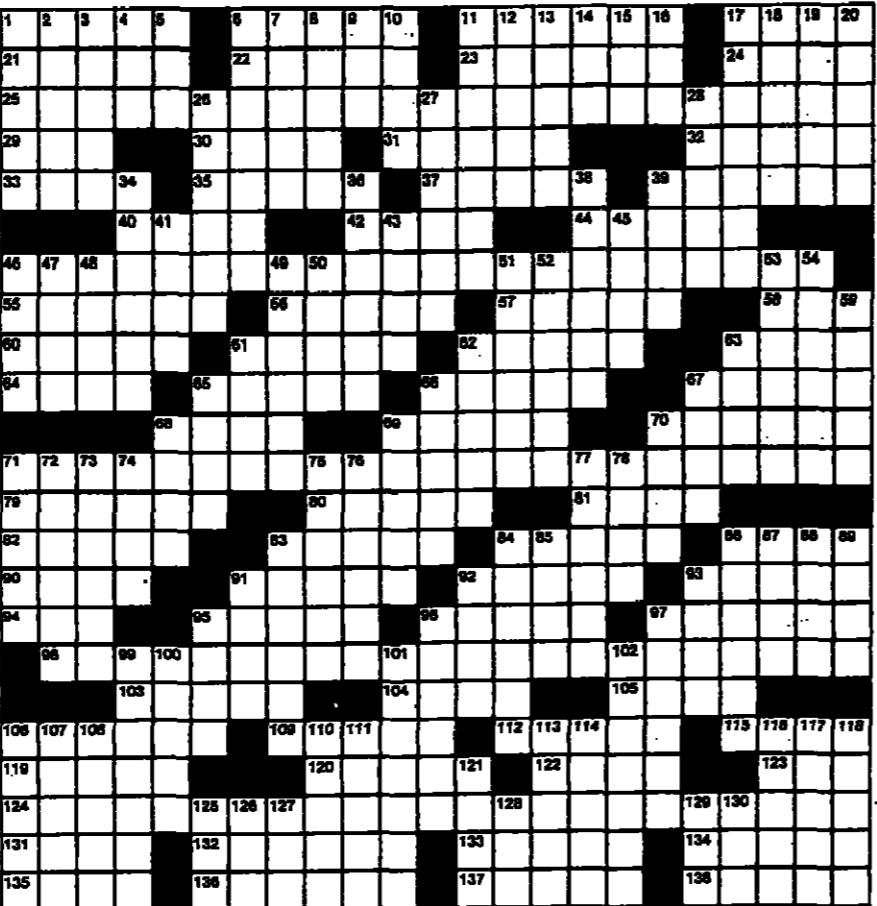
	Sales in 100s	Net High	Low	3 P.M. Close	Net
Sommer	35	4	34	34	+ 16
Sommer	120	12	11	11	+ 16
Sommer	124	24	23	23	+ 16
Sommer	125	25	24	24	+ 16
Sommer	126	26	25	25	+ 16
Sommer	127	27	26	26	+ 16
Sommer	128	28	27	27	+ 16
Sommer	129	29	28	28	+ 16
Sommer	130	30	29	29	+ 16
Sommer	131	31	30	30	+ 16
Sommer	132	32	31	31	+ 16
Sommer	133	33	32	32	+ 16
Sommer	134	34	33	33	+ 16
Sommer	135	35	34	34	+ 16
Sommer	136	36	35	35	+ 16
Sommer	137	37	36	36	+ 16
Sommer	138	38	37	37	+ 16
Sommer	139	39	38	38	+ 16
Sommer	140	40	39	39	+ 16
Sommer	141	41	40	40	+ 16
Sommer	142	42	41	41	+ 16
Sommer	143	43	42	42	+ 16
Sommer	144	44	43	43	+ 16
Sommer	145	45	44	44	+ 16
Sommer	146	46	45	45	+ 16
Sommer	147	47	46	46	+ 16
Sommer	148	48	47	47	+ 16
Sommer	149	49	48	48	+ 16
Sommer	150	50	49	49	+ 16
Sommer	151	51	50	50	+ 16
Sommer	152	52	51	51	+ 16
Sommer	153	53	52	52	+ 16
Sommer	154	54	53	53	+ 16
Sommer	155	55	54	54	+ 16
Sommer	156	56	55	55	+ 16
Sommer	157	57	56	56	+ 16
Sommer	158	58	57	57	+ 16
Sommer	159	59	58	58	+ 16
Sommer	160	60	59	59	+ 16
Sommer	161	61	60	60	+ 16
Sommer	162	62	61	61	+ 16
Sommer	163	63	62	62	+ 16
Sommer	164	64	63	63	+ 16
Sommer	165	65	64	64	+ 16
Sommer	166	66	65	65	+ 16
Sommer	167	67	66	66	+ 16
Sommer	168	68	67	67	+ 16
Sommer	169	69	68	68	+ 16
Sommer	170	70	69	69	+ 16
Sommer	171	71	70	70	+ 16
Sommer	172	72	71	71	+ 16
Sommer	173	73	72	72	+ 16
Sommer	174	74	73	73	+ 16
Sommer	175	75	74	74	+ 16
Sommer	176	76	75	75	+ 16
Sommer	177	77	76	76	+ 16
Sommer	178	78	77	77	+ 16
Sommer	179	79	78	78	+ 16
Sommer	180	80	79	79	+ 16
Sommer	181	81	80	80	+ 16
Sommer	182	82	81	81	+ 16
Sommer	183	83	82	82	+ 16
Sommer	184	84	83	83	+ 16
Sommer	185	85	84	84	+ 16
Sommer	186	86	85	85	+ 16
Sommer	187	87	86	86	+ 16
Sommer	188	88	87	87	+ 16
Sommer	189	89	88	88	+ 16
Sommer	190	90	89	89	+ 16
Sommer	191	91	90	90	+ 16
Sommer	192	92	91	91	+ 16
Sommer	193	93	92	92	+ 16
Sommer	194	94	93	93	+ 16
Sommer	195	95	94	94	+ 16
Sommer	196	96	95	95	+ 16
Sommer	197	97	96	96	+ 16
Sommer	198	98	97	97	+ 16
Sommer	199	99	98	98	+ 16
Sommer	200	100	99	99	+ 16
Sommer	201	101	100	100	+ 16
Sommer	202	102	101	101	+ 16
Sommer	203	103	102	102	+ 16
Sommer	204	104	103	103	+ 16
Sommer	205	105	104	104	+ 16
Sommer	206	106	105	105	+ 16
Sommer	207	107	106	106	+ 16
Sommer	208	108	107	107	+ 16
Sommer	209	109	108	108	+ 16
Sommer	210	110	109	109	+ 16
Sommer	211	111	110	110	+ 16
Sommer	212	112	111	111	+ 16
Sommer	213	113	112	112	+ 16
Sommer	214	114	113	113	+ 16
Sommer	215	115	114	114	+ 16
Sommer	216	116	115	115	+ 16
Sommer	217	117	116	116	+ 16
Sommer	218	118	117	117	+ 16
Sommer	219	119	118	118	+ 16
Sommer	220	120	119	119	+ 16
Sommer	221	121	120	120	+ 16
Sommer	222	122	121	121	+ 16
Sommer	223	123	122	122	+ 16
Sommer	224	124	123	123	+ 16
Sommer	225	125	124	124	+ 16
Sommer	226	126	125	125	+ 16
Sommer	227	127	126	126	+ 16
Sommer	228	128	127	127	+ 16
Sommer	229	129	128	128	+ 16
Sommer	230	130	129	129	+ 16
Sommer	231	131	130	130	+ 16
Sommer	232	132	131	131	+ 16
Sommer	233	133	132	132	+ 16
Sommer	234	134	133	133	+ 16
Sommer	235	135	134	134	+ 16
Sommer	236	136	135	135	+ 16
Sommer	237	137	136	136	+ 16
Sommer	238	138	137	137	+ 16
Sommer	239	139	138	138	+ 16
Sommer	240	140	139	139	+ 16
Sommer	241	141	140	140	+ 16
Sommer	242	142	141	141	+ 16
Sommer	243	143	142	142	+ 16
Sommer	244	144	143	143	+ 16
Sommer	245	145	144	144	+ 16
Sommer	246	146	145	145	+ 16
Sommer	247	147	146	146	+ 16
Sommer	248	148	147	147	+ 16
Sommer	249	149	148	148	+ 16
Sommer	250	150	149	149	+ 16
Sommer	251	151	150	150	+ 16
Sommer	252	152	151	151	+ 16
Sommer	253	153	152	152	+ 16
Sommer	254	154	153	153	+ 16
Sommer	255	155	154	154	+ 16
Sommer	256	156	155	155	+ 16
Sommer	257	157	156	156	+ 16
Sommer	258	158	157	157	+ 16
Sommer	259	159	158	158	+ 16
Sommer	260	160	159	159	+ 16
Sommer	261	161	160	160	+ 16
Sommer	262	162	161	161	+ 16
Sommer	263	163	162	162	+ 16
Sommer	264	164	163	163	+ 16
Sommer	265	165	164	164	+ 16
Sommer	266	166	165	165	+ 16
Sommer	267	167	166	166	+ 16
Sommer	268	168	167	167	

**ACROSS**

- Out of bed
- Buccaneers' home
- Leave the Union
- Bargain-hunt
- Start of a limerick
- Scarf
- Gap
- Baylor U.'s city
- Limerick: Part II
- Echidna's edible
- Liberate
- Gay —
- Heavens holder
- Traces of hope
- Baked in a kiln
- Songs from Erin
- Ostavian's for
- Marked murderer
- On (a specified time)
- Children
- Limerick: Part III
- Secluded
- Our Miss Brooks' star
- Bill
- Wane
- Tendon

**ACROSS**

- Whispering one
- Misplace Part V
- Some swans
- Utah's or Vermont's Creek
- Leader's leader
- Teaser
- English horn's kin
- Holdsway band
- Limerick: Part IV
- It's for the birds
- He lived by his own golden rule
- Esau
- Veil material
- Trident
- Uncovered
- Eschar
- brev
- Rebuff
- Relay-race item
- River of Scotland
- Chou En-
- Pianist Victor
- Conductor Sir Georg

**Matron of Honor****BY JOHN McCARTHY SAMSON**

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

**DOWN**

**DOWN**

- In a state of conflict
- Columnist Alexander
- Peevish
- Tax-deferred acc't
- Juan Carlos I, e.g.
- Bull-like
- He played Lou Grant
- Fibber or Molly
- Spanish preposition
- At the pimacle
- Robin Hood's pursuer
- Plateau of W. Germany
- Insertion symbol
- W.W. II arena
- "— Spiro, Spero" (S.C. motto)
- Part of I.e.
- Fly follower
- Call to the hounds
- Where the Shannon ends
- Lovelace's forte
- Pols seek this
- Bar
- Amassed, as debts
- Skedaddles
- Temper
- Maureen McGovern, e.g.
- Part of A.M.A.
- Pot ingredient

**DOWN**

**DOWN**

- Mulligan's specialty
- Mosel tributary
- Encase
- Hercules' wife
- Mideast sultante
- Garcon
- Czech river
- Fortification
- Eel, e.g.
- Become aligned
- Prima ballerina
- Len's concourse
- Reception hall
- Criticize
- Arranged in rows
- Adjective for St. Patrick

**DOWN**

- Early garden spot
- Unfur
- Christmas tree
- Aleutian island
- Foothills
- Flower cluster
- Month before Nisan
- From birth
- Like a small egg
- Actress Armstrong
- Nelson
- Reception hall
- Sources of pear
- Some prepies prep
- Ernie's Muppet-mate

**DOWN**

- Greet first
- Contented
- Walden's "Lou Grant" role
- Absorb deeply
- Clings to
- Neartarine
- Forearm bones
- 1980s — 1972 Derby winner
- From Liverpool
- Old Hebrew measures
- Below: Prefix
- Carer's cousin
- Soap plant
- Carbine
- Tokyo, formerly
- The Federal Register is this agency's concern
- Back talk
- Peppery Old English letter

**DOWN**

- Early garden spot
- Unfur
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**INSIDE HOOVER'S FBI:**

**The Top Field Chief Reports**  
By Neil J. Welch and David W. Marston.

324 pp. \$17.95.

Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

**M**OST portraits of J. Edgar Hoover and "his" FBI offer the subliminal impression that in Hoover we had a peculiarly American hybrid of Ivan the Terrible and the head file clerk at the Circumlocution Office in Dickens' "Little Dorrit," the ultimate bureaucracy where they really knew how to keep important things from happening. He maintained no Gulag, of course, and had no Siberia to send deviant agents to; but summary powers of transfer and demotion, freely exercised, often served the same intimidating purposes.

This entertaining and informative book is essentially the self-told story of Neil J. Welch, a tough Nebraskan who rose to become the FBI's "top field agent," that is, special agent in charge of the New York office with one crucial tour of duty in Wash-

ington. His coauthor is David W. Marston, the boyish Philadelphia prosecutor whose clash with the Carter administration made brief headlines in 1977.

Iconoclastic to a point, this book is not quite in the conventional anti-Hoover mold. Indeed, it pays the usual obeisances to Hoover's avoidance of politics and corruption (the obvious kinds, anyway) and his political timeliness. Otherwise, it is an exercise in limited enthusiasm.

Of course, it concedes to Hoover's credit certain solid accomplishments. Appointed by Harlan F. Stone in 1924, Hoover cleaned up a scandal-ridden agency and kept it scandal-free. The investigative techniques he developed in the 1930s made kidnapping, once epidemic, a relative rarity, and showed the famous "gangsters" of that day that they were not invulnerable. Welch is impressed, also, with the skill Hoover showed in investigating the Mississippi civil rights atrocities in the early 1960s, ones challenged to enter the scene.

The basic problem with Hoover, as Welch sees it, is that he lingered much too long, and certain

outdated obsessions (anto theft, for instance) lingered with him. Lyndon Johnson, Hoover's longtime Washington neighbor, committed the first error. He waited, in Hoover's favor, the mandatory federal retirement age. Soon the director had become immovable, although Welch neither confirms nor refutes the old rumor that it was the dirt in Hoover's private files that terrified presidents (with the exception of Harry Truman).

Even conceding Hoover's virtues, Welch's argument is that bureaucratic rigidity severely limited the scope and effect of FBI operations. There was an iron-curtain division between headquarters mandarins and agents in the field; and the former, loyal to Hoover at all costs, insisted on making all the important decisions. Crime statistics were a fetish, but a poor and misleading measure of effectiveness. There was far too much emphasis, Welch believes, on domestic subversion (there was a time when most Communist Party cells in the United States were rumored to consist, in large measure, of FBI agents) and much, much too little on organized crime.

Essentially, then, this is a tale of what might be called heroic insubordination — how Welch, working in various big-city field offices, worked out the techniques for penetrating organized crime and political corruption whose monument would be Ab-scam. Had Hoover known what was going on under Welch's direction, he would, we are led to believe, have stopped it cold.

One is given pause only by his reiteration of how he cleverly defied, evaded or bent standard procedures or regulations, all for the greater good of crime fighting. He netted some big fish in organized crime and political payoffs, always taking care to gratify the director's vanity by giving him credit. And the techniques he developed will surely continue to catch others. But I couldn't help wondering from time to time, what would become of orderly government if every agency had an abundance of innovative, clever, inventive insubordinates like Neil J. Welch. Finally, I had the feeling that one is about all each agency could possibly manage, or benefit from. But every agency needs one.

Edwin M. Yoder Jr., a syndicated Washington columnist, wrote this review, which appeared in *The Washington Post*.

**BOOKS**

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Edwin M. Yoder Jr., a syndicated Washington columnist, wrote this review, which appeared in *The Washington Post*.

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

I CAN'T EAT 'EM, MOM. I'M ON A CARROT-FREE DIET.

**WEATHER****EUROPE****ASIA****HIGH****LOW****AFRICA****HIGH****LOW****LATIN AMERICA****HIGH****LOW****MIDDLE EAST****HIGH****LOW****OCEANIA****HIGH****LOW****ASIA****HIGH****LOW****AMERICA****HIGH****LOW****MIDDLE EAST****HIGH****LOW****AFRICA****HIGH****LOW****ASIA****HIGH****LOW****AMERICA****HIGH****LOW****MIDDLE EAST****HIGH****LOW****AFRICA****HIGH****LOW****ASIA****HIGH****LOW****AMERICA****HIGH****LOW****MIDDLE EAST****HIGH****LOW****AFRICA****HIGH****LOW****ASIA****HIGH****LOW****AMERICA****HIGH****LOW****MIDDLE EAST****HIGH****LOW****AFRICA****HIGH****LOW****ASIA****HIGH****LOW****AMERICA****HIGH****LOW****MIDDLE EAST****HIGH****LOW****AFRICA****HIGH****LOW****ASIA****HIGH**

## SPORTS

## Luton's Soccer Riot May Lead London to Pass Stricter Laws

The Associated Press

LDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has intervened in an effort to end the violence of British soccer following the riot London'sious Millwall supporters when their team lost to Luton.

Today, the prime minister & Football Association, the controlling body, a week in to submit a report to Sports & Neil MacFarlane on how to deal with violence soccer fans.

Guardian newspaper said court penalties, a ban on sales at soccer grounds and measures against soccer violent supporters will be on the prime minister's after the rampage Wednesday-Luton, 25 miles (40 kilometers) of London.

undreds of the 8,000 Millwall fans at the contest battled rapped up stadium seats, cars and house windows took a train taking them to Luton won, 1-0, to take am out of the FA Cup com-

e said at least 47 persons, 31 police, were injured in it. Broke out inside the and spilled over into surrounding streets as the game ended. made 33 arrests in what

officials called one of the worst nights of soccer violence in Britain.

Luton's chief executive, John Smith, vowed his team would never again play Millwall.

"We have to make a stand," he said. "When there is a threat to our public, we will pull out of matches, even if it means forfeiting points."

Millwall officials said they were "shattered" by Wednesday's violence and issued a statement blaming "a few hundred animals."

At one stage the match was halted for 25 minutes, and the two teams fled to the dressing rooms. Police, heavily outnumbered, were beaten back and regrouped and cleared the field. After play resumed, a six-inch knife was thrown at Luton's goalkeeper, Les Sealey.

After inflicting damage estimated at £15,000 (about \$16,000) inside the stadium, hundreds of fans — many of them apparently drunk — charged through neighboring streets and terrorized householders.

John Howarth said only curtains stopped wooden planks from hurling through his front windows. "We have had gangs shouting and brawling in past, but nothing like this," he said. His wife added: "I would flog the devils until they have to beg for mercy."

Then, on a train back to London, fans ripped up carriage seats, pulled down luggage racks and smashed lights and mirrors. In 30 minutes, they did about \$48,600 in damage, officials said.



Bettina United Press International  
Bill Martin got squeezed by Lehigh players, but his Georgetown team opened a big lead in its first-round game of the NCAA basketball tournament and triumphed, 68-43.

## NIT Tourney: Close Calls

The Associated Press

Virginia, Tennessee and St. Joseph's, Pennsylvania, all won tense contests Thursday night as the National Invitation Tournament swung into high gear with 10 first-round games.

Darrell Simms' three-point play with 35 seconds left gave Virginia a 55-53 victory at West Virginia, and Tennessee's Fred Jenkins scored on a tip-in with 14 seconds left to beat Tennessee Tech, 65-62. St. Joseph's Rodney Blake tipped in a desperation shot at the buzzer to beat Missouri, 68-67. The Tigers, trailing by 17 at halftime, took the lead with five seconds left.

Reggie Miller's game-high 21 points helped UCLA beat Montana, 78-77, and Mitch Arnold's 20-foot jump shot with 18 seconds left in the third overtime gave Fresno State a 79-76 victory over Santa Clara.

In other games, it was Louisville 77, Alcorn State 75; Cincinnati 77, Kent State 61; Southwestern Louisiana 65, Florida 63; Florida 63, Florida 64; South Florida 77, Wake Forest 66 and Marquette 77, Bradley 64.

Official examined the wreckage after the visiting team's store up the stadium during match at Luton, England.



The Associated Press  
Henry Smith of Ohio University found a way through Cedric Hunter, 22; Danny Manning, 25, and Greg Dreiling, 30, Kansas, however, found a bigger hole in Ohio's spread offense.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### Miami, New Orleans Get Super Bowls

ENIX, Arizona (AP) — The National Football League owners Tuesday to award Super Bowl XXII, in 1989, to Miami and the city's game to New Orleans. They discussed awarding Super Bowl to a northern city with a domed stadium, but tabled further until they meet in May in Chicago.

Owner Rudy Ruettiger, who attended the meeting with a disappointed delegation, called the awarding of two more games to cities climate "unfair." "Next stop, Tijuana," he said.

I call for Super Bowl XXII to be played in the stadium that Joe, the managing general partner of the Miami Dolphins, intends to if it is not completed in time, the game will be played in the Orange where four previous Super Bowls have been played.

**Mes., Bey Trade Jabs Outside Ring**

VEGAS (UPI) — Heavyweight champion Larry Holmes and Bey, who have a less than cordial relationship outside the ring, traded angry words Thursday at their weigh-in for Friday night's

said about cuts he sustained in his last bout, a victory over Greg

sid, "I got cut because I went swimming before the fight and my is soft."

I'm going to bleed, but not because of swimming," Holmes said. "You're going to bleed because you're a half-breed."

The son of a black father and white mother, shouted back at the champion: "Larry, you're old and scold. I'd fight you for nothing."

**Royals Agree to Lifetime Pacts**

JMYERS, Florida (AP) — The Kansas City Royals have reached agreement on a lifetime contract with their premier relief , Dan Quisenberry, according to the team's co-owner, Avron.

man said Thursday that the basics had been agreed upon for a deal with outfielder Willie Wilson. "There is nothing signed yet," he said. "But when I shake hands with Dan Quisenberry and his representatives, and we say we have an agreement, I'm assuming we've got it."

st Germany to Host European Cup

ION (AP) — West Germany will host the 1988 European Cup championships, awarded by a vote of the European Soccer executive committee. England, West Germany's rival to host the application.

Berlin will not host any cup matches, although both government position politicians in Bonn had demanded that there be no issue on the issue.

Urgent, Helmut Benthaus said he would quit as coach of the West German soccer champion, VFB Stuttgart, at the end of on. Benthaus, 49, cited two factors: the expiration of his contract with the sixth-place club's management.

ly, the Bonn government's spokesman, Peter Boenisch, said "the government deploys this decision" to exclude West Berlin.

**e-Sweden Davis Cup Match Reset**

ONDON — Chile and Sweden will play their delayed world first round Davis Cup match at Santiago during the week of April 1-5. International Tennis Federation has ruled. The match was to have been played last weekend but the Swedes, of the Cup, decided not to risk staying in Santiago because of risks in the Chilean capital.

## SCOREBOARD

### Basketball

#### NBA Standings

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### Atlantic Division

##### Central Division

##### Midwest Division

##### Western Conference

##### Pacific Division

#### NCAA Tournament

##### EAST REGIONAL RESULTS

##### First Round

##### Second Round

##### Third Round

##### Fourth Round

##### SOUTHEAST REGIONAL RESULTS

##### First Round

##### Second Round

##### Third Round

##### Fourth Round

##### ALL-DIEST REGIONAL RESULTS

##### First Round

##### Second Round

##### Third Round

##### Fourth Round

##### THURSDAY'S RESULTS

##### Friday's Results

##### Saturday's Results

##### Sunday's Results

##### Adolescent Division

##### CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

##### North Division

##### South Division

##### Transition

#### Texas Tech 23-7, vs. Boston College, 18-10

#### Duke, 22-7, vs. Pepperdine, 22-4

#### Washington, 22-7, vs. Princeton, 22-4

#### West Regional

##### First Round

##### Second Round

##### Third Round

##### Fourth Round

##### Regional

##### Final Four

##### Championship

##### Final

## ART BUCHWALD

**A Million-Dollar Home**

**WASHINGTON** — There was a great deal of excitement in our neighborhood last week. The first house advertised to sell at more than a million dollars was put up for sale.

Most of the homes in our area were built in the '40s and '50s and originally sold for \$30,000 or \$50,000. Over the years they have increased in value, but no one ever dreamed that one of them would ever be advertised for a million dollars.

Trembling, who reported the news to me, **Buchwald**



more than a million dollars for your house. "Aren't they disappointed when they arrive?"

"They don't seem to be," Hurwitz said. "They figure if you're asking over a million there's got to be more to it than they can see. Besides, people who can pay prices like that want to get the structure anyway, and spend another million to make it livable. One of the big attractions of this place is they can throw out everything in the house and not feel guilty about it."

Hurwitz took Trembling and me inside. "You didn't even paint it?" I said.

"Why paint it? Whoever is going to buy it will only repaint it. Women's eyes light up when they see this joint and they can hardly wait to call their decorator. The one thing I learned in selling a house for a million bucks is the less you offer somebody the more chance you have of getting them to buy it."

We went into the kitchen. There was a 1960 gas stove, a 1970 refrigerator, a scarred wooden table, two chairs, and a spice shelf that Hurwitz had gotten with trading stamps.

One of the women said to the other, "It's utterly charming. You don't see kitchens like this anymore."

The second woman said, "It's a dream. You can start from scratch and do anything you want with it."

When we got back into the living room I said, "I wouldn't believe it if I hadn't seen it with my own eyes. The people are actually salvaging to buy this hunk of junk."

Hurwitz seemed offended. "It may be a hunk of junk to you, but for the people who came here today it's the dream they worked for all of their lives."

"Hey, wait a minute," Trembling said. "If you get one million four hundred thousand for this wreck that means all our homes in the neighborhood will be reassessed for tax purposes and we'll be paying for your scum."

"Don't blame me," Hurwitz said.

"I even surprised me," he said, "but not the real estate agent. She said the only way to keep out the bargain-hunters and attract the upper-bracket crowd is to ask for

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